

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

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### PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### GENERAL

Deng Yingchao Writes Editorial in Overseas LIAOWANG	A	1
International Athletic Meet Set for Nanjing	A	1
PRC To Apply for Cooperative Alliance Membership	A	2

#### UNITED STATES

BAN YUE TAN on Vice Presidential Candidate Ferraro	[No 15, 10 Aug]	B	1
U.S. Trade Deficit Hits Record High in July		B	2

#### SOVIET UNION

Arbatov on Deterioration of Soviet-U.S. Ties	C	1
Ustinov Warns of Western Threat to Socialists	C	1

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

Vice Premier Li Peng Begins Japan Visit	D	1
Leaves Beijing	D	1
Arrives in Tokyo	D	1
Sino-Japanese Venture Founded in Jiangsu	D	1

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ji Pengfei Meets Hong Kong Social Workers	E	1
Philippine Prime Minister Receives PRC Delegation	E	1
South Pacific Forum Calls for Nuclear-Free Zone	E	1
U.S. Comments on Proposal	E	2

#### SOUTH ASIA

Huang Hua Meets Indian China Scholar 28 Aug	F	1
Ni Zhifu Meets Indian Workers Delegations	F	1
PRC Participates in Sri Lanka WHO Seminar	F	1

#### WESTERN EUROPE

Huang Hua Meets Greek Culture Minister	G	1
Chen Muhua Talks With French Industrialists	G	1
Wang Bingnan Meets Italian Labor Minister	G	1
Wang Bingnan Fetes Luxembourg Delegation	G	1
Switzerland Grants First Loan to China	G	1
Netherlands Considers Taiwan Part of PRC	G	2

## EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Li Xiannian's Romania Visit	H 1
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial [29 Aug]	H 1
Leaves for Yugoslavia	H 2
Calls Visit 'Successful'	H 2
Romanians Evaluate Visit	H 3
Li Xiannian Begins Yugoslavia Visit 29 Aug	H 4
Arrives in Brioni	H 4
Speaks at Brioni Dinner	H 4
Media Reports [cross-reference]	H 5
Army Delegation Leaves for Romania 30 Aug	H 5
Hungary's Marjai Arrives in Chongqing From Xian	H 5

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Ulanhu Meets Visiting YAR Venerable Mufti	I 1
Egypt's Ghali Hails Relations With PRC	I 1

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Xi Zhongxun Speech to Rectification Meeting	K 1
Commentator Urges Tackling 'Tough Problems'	K 5
[RENMIN RIBAO 30 Aug]	
Xi Zhongxun Addresses Beijing Welfare Foundation	K 6
Commentator's Article on Work for Aged People	K 7
[RENMIN RIBAO 24 Aug]	
Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun Visit Xizang, View Economy	K 8
RENMIN RIBAO Reports Support for Taiyuan Reform [24 Aug]	K 9
Short Commentary	K 10
[RENMIN RIBAO 24 Aug]	
Deng Xiaoping Writes Inscription for Company	K 11
Huan Xiang on 'Catching Up' to World Technology	K 11
[SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO No 197, 30 Jul]	
GUANGMING RIBAO Views Sun Yat-sen's Land Policy [8 Aug]	K 19
Leaders Photographed With Judicial Representatives	K 22
Research Work Continues on Undersea Resources	K 22
Expert Criticizes 'Poorly Organized' Television	K 23
[CHINA DAILY 26 Aug]	
Peasants Buying More Agricultural Newspapers	K 23

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui Governor on Party Rectification Work	O 1
Xiang Nan Attends Fujian Militia Meeting	O 2
Shandong Cadre's Self-Criticism on 'Ultraleftism'	O 3
[DAZHONG RIBAO 11 Aug]	
Jinan Military Region Logistics Forum Ends	O 4
Chen Guodong, Others Visit Shanghai Fair	O 4

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Urges Check on Household Charges	P 1
Open-Door Policy Spurs Changes in Guangdong	P 1
Guangxi Meeting Sets Party Rectification Tasks	P 2
Guangxi Olympic Athletes Return From Beijing	P 4
Qiao Xiaoguang Welcomes Athletes	P 5
Wuhan PLA Leaders Send Paragons to Army School	P 5

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Fulfillment of Yunnan Economic Contracts Urged	Q 1
Further Comment	Q 1
Yang Rudai Inspects Sichuan's Outlying Areas	Q 2
RENMIN RIBAO on Development [25 Aug]	Q 2
Sichuan's Yang Rudai Welcomes Olympians Home	Q 3

## NORTH REGION

Hebei Urges Education on Cultural Revolution	R 1
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## NORTHWEST REGION

Wang Enmao at Xinjiang Prefecture's Gathering	T 1
Xinjiang Meeting Discusses Party Rectification	T 2
Yining-Urumqi Air Route Reopens 28 Aug	T 3

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XINHUA Personnel Changes in Hong Kong Noted [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 30 Aug]	W 1
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DENG YINGCHAO WRITES EDITORIAL IN OVERSEAS LIAOWANG

OW300953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The first overseas edition of China's first full-length news weekly, OUTLOOK [LIAOWANG], to be circulated in early September in North America, carries a congratulatory article by Deng Yingchao.

Deng is chairperson of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. She hails the publication of the overseas edition as "significant" and "a cause for rejoicing."

The magazine was originally a monthly starting 1981, and was changed to a weekly in January this year.

Deng hopes that the overseas edition of the magazine will play the roles of "window," "bridge," and "link," and will "inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of progressive weeklies in Chinese history."

She hopes that it will accurately report the achievements and developments in China's socialist modernization drive, and introduce Chinese history and outstanding cultural traditions, as well as the outlook of the Chinese people of all nationalities, so that people overseas can have a better understanding of New China. The magazine should enhance friendship, she states, strengthen ties with overseas readers, make more friends and deepen understanding.

She hopes that it will report more about the developments in Taiwan and China's efforts for the reunification of the motherland, and make every effort to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, promote patriotic unity and bring about reunification.

In her article, Deng reviews the contributions made by some well-known weeklies in Chinese history "in spreading the truth and promoting social advance." Among them were WEEKLY REVIEW, run by Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu during the "May Fourth" movement period, XIANGJIANG WEEKLY REVIEW, edited by Mao Zedong; LIFE WEEKLY, published by Zhou Taofen in the 1920s; and LIBERATION WEEKLY, MASSES, NEWS WEEKLY and XINHUA WEEKLY, which appeared in the 1930s and 1940s.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC MEET SET FOR NANJING

OW251417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- More than 250 athletes from 20 countries and Hong Kong will participate in the 1984 Nanjing international athletic meet to be held in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, from September 17 to 18, according to the Chinese Athletics Association (CAA).

The upcoming meet, one of the contests recognized by the International Amateur Athletics Federation this year, will draw teams from Australia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, Yugoslavia and Hong Kong.



China will send more than 120 athletes to the meeting held annually in east China's Jiangsu Province.

According to the latest entries from Britain and Federal Germany, the Los Angeles Olympic Decathlon champion Daley Thompson, women's high jump gold medalist Ulrike Meyfarth and men's high jump winner Dietmar Mogenburg and the world championship 1,500-meter champion Steve Cram will compete in the meet. The CAA said that the other countries will send their top athletes to the meet.

After the Nanjing meet, most of the participants will go to Shanghai for another tourney to be held on September 22 in China's biggest city.

#### PRC TO APPLY FOR COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE MEMBERSHIP

OW221240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) — The national committee of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives has decided to apply for membership of the International Cooperative Alliance. This decision was made during the fifth enlarged session of the national committee of the federation, which closed here today.

There are around 35,000 supply and marketing cooperatives in China, mostly in rural areas, and they employ four million workers. More than 130 million peasant households, or over 70 percent of the total, are shareholders of these cooperatives.

China's cooperatives were developed into a network of commodity outlets linking the cities with the countryside after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. The cooperatives have done much to improve the productivity and living standards of the farmers and develop rural commodity production and exchange.

The cooperatives have nearly 200,000 technical personnel who serve agricultural production and side-line occupations all the year round. In recent years local supply and marketing cooperatives have published many tabloids spreading scientific knowledge among the farmers and providing them with market information.

According to incomplete statistics of 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, in 1983 the supply and marketing cooperatives had run more than 39,000 technical training courses for over 3.4 million trainees from the countryside. One-third of the 24 million peasant households in specialized work in China's rural areas have been linked to cooperative management with the supply and marketing cooperatives, involving production, processing, storage and technical services. In addition, the supply and marketing cooperatives run more than 17,000 enterprises, turning out about 1,000 products in 10 categories.

BAN YUE TAN ON VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FERRARO

HK291327 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 15, 10 Aug 84, pp 58-59

[Article by Li Zongyang: "Ferraro, a Strong Woman in the U.S. Political Arena"]

[Text] While endeavoring to become the presidential nominee of the U.S. Democratic Party Mondale selected Ms Geraldine Ferraro as his running mate on 12 July. A week later she was unprecedentedly nominated by applauding delegates at the Democratic National Convention and became the Democratic vice presidential candidate. In the more than two centuries of U.S. political history, this is an unprecedented breakthrough and this most important news has caused a sensation in the United States.

Ferraro was born in 1935 into a family that had emigrated from Italy. Her father was the owner of a small business that sold cheap commodities in New York. She had hardly reached the age of 8 when her father died of a heart attack and the whole family was at once put in a tight spot. Ferraro was brought up by her mother in a working class neighborhood in New York. Urged on and supported by her mother, she received a college education. Later, she became a primary school teacher in her district. During this time she used the money she earned to pay for her studies in New York's Fordham University and completed law school by taking evening classes. She then practiced law and was once an assistant district attorney.

Ferraro says with deep feeling about her past experience: "Life has given me nothing and I have had to act as I have. If this can toughen a person, I think I am a strong woman." Indeed, as House Speaker O'Neill put it, Ferraro "is as strong as a rock."

At one time Ferraro was caught in a serious traffic jam at an intersection in New York. She stuck her head out of the rear window of the car and shouted: "You fools!" Then she jumped out of her car and rushed to the center of the confused intersection. There she shook her fist in various directions and directed the traffic, which was soon restored to its normal condition. She then got in her car and continued on her way to attend a banquet. In political circles she broods on those who oppose her and she looks for a chance for revenge. She finds it difficult to give in over matters which are against her will. This is Ferraro's character.

Ferraro's tough attitude as an attorney has left a deep impression on others but her sympathy for others is also unforgettable. While she was investigating the rape case of a little girl, she gently sat the 5-year-old victim on her lap, showing the tenderness of a mother.

In 1978, Ferraro campaigned for the first time for a House of Representatives seat and began to show her talent in political circles. Despite high summer temperatures, she stood on the sidewalk asking people to vote for her. She was easily elected. She has been reelected consecutively up to the present.

In the House of Representative she found favor in the eyes of Speaker O'Neill and was gradually promoted to the inner circles of power. She is now a member of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives. Not long ago, in her capacity as head of the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party, she succeeded in mediating among the three candidates competing for the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party. Consequently, Mondale's views have become the main body of the platform approved at the Democratic Party's Convention and the views of Hart and Jackson have also been included. Edward Kennedy, an influential U.S. Democratic Senator, praised her: "Ferraro is one of our most capable political leaders." Of course, as O'Neill put it, her capability includes "her sometimes being cheeky and impolite" in working with her colleagues.

Ferraro has a great deal of self-confidence.

After she was selected by Mondale as a candidate for the vice presidency it was pointed out by some people that she lacked experience in administering the country, experience in foreign affairs in particular. She excitedly retorted: "Tell me what Reagan did before his election that qualified him to be President. Tell me what experience he had in foreign affairs." As a matter of fact, Ferraro has her own views on domestic affairs, foreign affairs, and military affairs. She belongs to the "liberal faction" of the Democratic Party and on many important issues her views are basically similar to Mondale's.

Looking into the past, American women did not participate in national presidential elections until as late as 1920. But today they have great influence as voters, candidates, and campaign personnel. According to statistics, females account for 51 percent of the total U.S. population and female voters in this year's presidential election, 8 million more than male voters. Moreover, 65 national women's organizations have registered for the elections in the United States this year and they have become a force which cannot be overlooked by anyone who runs for the presidency. All this is the real foundation on which Ferraro was able to become the Democratic vice presidential candidate.

#### U.S. TRADE DEFICIT HITS RECORD HIGH IN JULY

OW300344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 (M) 30 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 29 -- (XINHUA) -- The U.S. monthly trade deficit hit a record high of 14.1 billion dollars in July, the Commerce Department said today. It is the highest deficit this year, 1.9 billion dollars more than the previous record set in April. For the month, imports totaled 33.5 billion dollars while exports fell to 19.4 billion dollars. The department said the increased imports included oil, manufactured goods, clothing, iron and steel, electronic semi-conductors, Japanese cars and certain agricultural commodities.

It is predicted that this year's total deficit could reach 130 billion dollars, nearly doubling the record of 69.4 billion set last year. So far, the deficit has already reached 73.8 billion dollars for the first seven months this year. The department said each 1 billion dollars in sales lost to foreign business could have supported 25,000 jobs in the United States. The high value of the dollar is being blamed for making U.S. exports more expensive while also lowering import costs.



ARBATOV ON DETERIORATION OF SOVIET-U.S. TIES

OW291223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 29-Aug-84

[Text] Moscow, August 29 (XINHUA) -- The deterioration of Soviet-U.S. political relations encourages arms race, which in turn promotes distrust, suspicion and deteriorated relations, a Soviet expert in U.S. affairs said. In an article published by the Soviet journal MOSCOW NEWS, Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, denounced the present U.S. Government as the most anti-Soviet, hostile, and militaristic government in the history of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Denying that the present Soviet policy has been adopted in consideration of the presidential election in the United States and in an attempt to damage the image of President Ronald Reagan, he claimed that the Soviet Union is ready to hold negotiations on the two countries' relations at any time, before or after the elections, with this or that president if only the U.S. Government can prove by deeds that it has changed its policy toward the Soviet Union. But when commenting on the prospect of Soviet-U.S. relations, the director expressed the belief that the United States will change its policies toward the Soviet Union sooner or later.

USTINOV WARNS OF WESTERN THREAT TO SOCIALISTS

OW290953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Prague, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov warned today that the West was "trying to undermine the socialist community by poisoning the brotherly cooperation of the socialist countries." Ustinov, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, said this in a speech at a rally marking the 40th anniversary of the Slovak anti-Nazi uprising at Banska Bystrica.

He said, "Aided and abetted by the reactionary forces and emboldened by the Bonn ruling circles, various groups of revanchists and militarists are again raising their heads and have disturbed and angered the public." He said that all the revanchists' demands would be "countered resolutely and forcefully." The minister accused the United States of upsetting the Soviet-American strategic parity and seeking the world-wide domination. He emphasized that in view of the present situation, the Soviet Union and all other socialist countries must increase their own defensive capabilities and that of the Warsaw Pact.

Ustinov arrived in Bratislava, capital of the Socialist Republic of Slovakia on Monday, heading a Soviet party and government delegation to the commemoration of the anniversary of the uprising.



VICE PREMIER LI PENG BEGINS JAPAN VISITLeaves Beijing

OW300200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng left here this morning for a 12-day friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Association for the Promotion of International Trade. Before his departure, Li Peng said to XINHUA that he hoped his visit would contribute to further strengthening the Sino-Japanese cooperation and friendly ties, expanding economic and technical exchanges, and promoting the development of the two countries.

Accompanying Li on the visit are Wang Yaoting, president of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, Huang Yicheng, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, Yang Keng, vice-minister of machine-building industry, Zhao Qingfu, vice-minister of water resources and electric power and Wang Pinqing, representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Seeing them off at the airport were leaders of departments concerned Lu Xuejian, Zhao Mingsheng, Yang Zhenhuai and Zheng Hongye, as well as Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae.

Arrives in Tokyo

OW301152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng flew in here this afternoon for a 12-day friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government and the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade. He was greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's representative and officials of the association.

During his visit, the first since he became vice-premier last year, Li will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Abe, other Japanese Government officials and leading members of Japanese economic and trade organizations. Li will also participate in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade and the Japan-China Economic and Trade Centre.

SINO-JAPANESE VENTURE FOUNDED IN JIANGSU

OW240449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1648 GMT 23 Aug 84

{By reporter Cai Mingzhao}

[Text] Nanjing, 23 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Jiangsu Suntory Food Company, Ltd., the largest Sino-Japanese joint food venture ever, was founded in Lianyungang City on 22 August. Wang Zhen, honorary chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, wrote the name of the company.

The joint venture, which will produce mainly beer, malt, and various kinds of drinks, will import advanced production technology and equipment from abroad to renovate and expand the Lianyungang City Brewery in order to bring the quality of its product up to the international standard. By 1987 the production capacity of beer and malt will both reach 30,000 metric tons.

The Chinese Jiangsu Suntory Food Company, Ltd. is jointly managed by China's International Trust and Investment Corporation, the Jiangsu Provincial Trust and Investment Company, and Lianyungang City Light Industry Company and Japan's Suntory Company, with a registered capital of \$13 million shared equally by the Chinese and Japanese sides. The term of joint management is 15 years. The company will formally open for business on 1 October.

JI PENGFEI MEETS HONG KONG SOCIAL WORKERS

OW291658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) — State Councillor Ji Pengfei said he hoped social welfare in Hong Kong would improve gradually on the strength of its economic growth after China recovered sovereignty over the territory in 1997. He was speaking to a social workers delegation led by Mak Hoi Wah, president of the Hong Kong Social Workers' General Union.

Ji also said he hoped that more Hong Kong social workers would hold academic exchanges with their Chinese counterparts. The delegation arrived here on August 26 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

PHILIPPINE PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW291704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Manila, August 29 (XINHUA) — Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata said here today that relations between the Philippines and China had developed very smoothly in the past ten years and hoped that all-round ties could be furthered. He was receiving a ten-member Chinese delegation led by Zheng Tuobin, first vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday on a five-day visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Energy. During their stay, the Chinese guests will take part in the 10th anniversary celebrations of the signing of the first oil agreement between China and the Philippines. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations, in particular economic ties, with which both expressed satisfaction and wished the ties be further strengthened.

Virata specifically said that the Philippines "has a great interest in many aspects of Chinese agriculture." Zheng Tuobin extended best wishes to Virata on behalf of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, for which Virata thanked him and asked the Chinese vice-minister to convey his own best wishes to his Chinese counterpart.

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM CALLS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

OW292136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Canberra, August 29 (XINHUA) — Leaders of 14 South Pacific countries today expressed their concern about the lack of progress in the world disarmament talks and desire for making the region a nuclear free zone.

This was shown in the final communique issued today by the two-day annual South Pacific Forum meeting, which closed yesterday in Funafuti, capital of the island state of Tuvalu. It said that the forum agreed on the desirability of establishing a nuclear free zone in the region "at the earliest possible opportunity," in accordance with the principles set out by Australia.

Under the principles, the communique said, "There should be no use, testing or stationing of nuclear explosive devices in the South Pacific" and no countries in the region "would develop or manufacture, or receive from others, or acquire or test any nuclear explosive device." "Progress towards a nuclear free zone in the region could make a useful contribution to maintaining the momentum of international debate on disarmament and arms control," it said.

However, the communique said that while the forum nations are striving for the establishment of a South Pacific nuclear free zone, they "retain their unqualified sovereign rights to decide for themselves" whether they would give "the access to their ports and airfields by vessels and aircraft of other countries."

It said that the forum also supported a suggestion that "governments continue to protest individually, as well as collectively, to France over its persistent nuclear testing and to Japan over proposals to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific." The participants also called on France to take concrete measures to pave the way for the independence of the island country New Caledonia, the communique said.

#### U.S. Comments on Proposal

OW290818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 28 (XINHUA) -- The United States has "neither opposed nor endorsed" the proposal by 14 nations in the South Pacific to establish a nuclear-free zone in the region, the U.S. State Department said today.

Leaders of 14 South Pacific nations agreed yesterday to draw up plans that would declare the region a nuclear-free zone at the annual South Pacific Forum meeting on the tiny island state of Tuvalu. The treaty would prohibit the manufacture, use, storage, and acquisition of nuclear weapons in the zone and bar the dumping of nuclear waste there. The actual size of the zone is to be studied by a working group.

U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes said, "As we understand it, their zone proposal would ban nuclear testing, the stationing or storage of nuclear weapons in the area, and the dumping of radioactive waste in the region." "We also understand the proposal under consideration would not affect the transit or innocent passage of ships, nor would it affect port access by ships -- including those of the U.S. Navy. The latter issue, as at present, would be one for individual states to decide," he said.

Australia proposed the idea of the treaty, which would permit each nation to decide if U.S. nuclear-powered warships could make port calls. The new Labor Government of New Zealand, which came into office on July 26, called for the exclusion of U.S. Navy nuclear-powered or armed vessels at its ports.

John Hughes said: "Pending an opportunity to consider a formal zone proposal, we have neither opposed nor endorsed the concept." The United States would consider the idea based on certain United Nations proposals, he said. A U.S. State Department document showed these include adequate verification and provisions that the zone does not "disturb existing security arrangements to the detriment of regional and international security."

The working group of 14 South Pacific nations for a nuclear-free zone would report its findings to the forum at its 1985 meeting, according to the Australian sources. The South Pacific forum, a loose consultative group, consists of Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Vanuatu, The Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Tonga, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Western Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia.



HUANG HUA MEETS INDIAN CHINA SCHOLAR 28 AUG

OW281058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Congress, met former Indian Ambassador to Norway S.N. Chopra and his daughter Mannika Chopra here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. Chopra has been engaged in journalism, education and diplomatic work for a long time. He visited China in 1980 and 1982, and wrote on China's policies and economic construction for Indian publications.

At the meeting, Huang Hua gave an introduction to the current economic construction and development in China. Present at the meeting were Vice-President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Xu Hanbing and Indian Ambassador to China A.P. Venkateswaran.

This morning, Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing also met Chopra and his daughter. Chopra arrived here on August 19 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

NI ZHIFU MEETS INDIAN WORKERS DELEGATIONS

OW300818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this morning with a joint delegation from the All-India Peasants Association and the All-India Agricultural Workers Union. The delegation, led by Vice-President of the All-India Peasants Association B.K. Chowdhury, arrived August 20 at the invitation of the Chinese Agricultural and Forestry Workers Trade Union.

PRC PARTICIPATES IN SRI LANKA WHO SEMINAR

OW280753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Colombo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- An international seminar on primary health care in the world opened here today. The ten-day conference, jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other two U.N. organizations, is attended by delegates from several countries, including China and the six health regions of the world.

Conference sources said one of the main subjects under discussion is an urgent and effective national and international action to promote primary health care in the world, particularly in developing countries. Sri Lankan Health Minister R. Atapattu, inaugurating the seminar, said many young people in Sri Lanka have voluntarily been engaged in improving the country's health standards. He said Sri Lanka faces two major problems in the field of health: primary health care and medical treatment.



HUANG HUA MEETS GREK CULTURE MINISTER

OW291403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today Greek Minister for Culture and Sciences Melina Mercouri and the government cultural delegation led by her. During the meeting at the Great Hall of the People, Huang Hua, who visited Greece in 1978 when he was Chinese foreign minister and signed a cultural agreement with the Greek Government, said that there had been more cultural exchanges between the two countries in recent years.

Melina Mercouri said that she hoped Greece and China, both with an ancient civilization, would join hands in the course of defending world peace. The Greek delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture after a two-day visit to Shanghai. Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi feted the delegation this evening.

CHEN MUHUA TALKS WITH FRENCH INDUSTRIALISTS

OW291745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- A six-member delegation from the French industrial group Saint Gobain held talks here today with Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The group is discussing 40 cooperative projects with Chinese leading officials. Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was present at the meeting. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese council.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS ITALIAN LABOR MINISTER

OW300816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and gave a luncheon for the visiting Italian Minister of Labor Gianni De Michelis and his party here today. Michelis arrived yesterday after a tour of Guangzhou, Guilin, Shanghai, and Xian.

WANG BINGNAN FETES LUXEMBOURG DELEGATION

OW291642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met here this evening with a Luxembourg delegation led by Adolphe Franck, chairman of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association. This is Franck's 47th visit to China. After the meeting Wang gave a dinner for the Luxembourg visitors. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the host association. They will also visit Luoyang, Xian, Taiyuan and Datong.

SWITZERLAND GRANTS FIRST LOAN TO CHINA

OW300847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Bern, August 29 (XINHUA) -- The Swiss Government and Swiss banks will grant a mixed loan of 40 million Swiss francs (about 16.6 million U.S. dollars) to China under an accord signed here today by the two countries.

This is the first loan accord the two countries have signed since they established diplomatic relations in 1950. The accord was signed by representatives of the two governments, the Bank of China and the Swiss banks concerned.

NETHERLANDS CONSIDERS TAIWAN PART OF PRC

OW282030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- The Dutch Foreign Ministry has strongly denied reports that it had eased requirements for Taiwanese seeking visas to the Netherlands, according to reports from The Hague. Officials in Taiwan reportedly said the Dutch Consulate in Hong Kong was authorized to deliver visas to Taiwanese within 24 hours from the time request was submitted. A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said Dutch diplomatic missions were not authorized to grant visas to Taiwanese without first seeking authorization from the Foreign Ministry in The Hague. He stressed that the Netherlands considers Taiwan as a part of the People's Republic of China.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LI XIANNIAN'S ROMANIA VISIT

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK291106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Chapter in Sino-Romanian Friendship"]

[Text] The state visit of President Li Xiannian to the Socialist Republic of Romania has successfully ended. Today he leaves Bucharest for a state visit to the SFRY. During the several days of his short visit, President Li Xiannian joined the people of Romania in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Romanian society and nation and of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist victories. He visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and gained an understanding of the achievements of socialist construction in Romania. In addition, he had friendly, sincere talks with President Ceausescu. Thus, he has scored gratifying successes in his visit.

President Li Xiannian has visited Romania on several occasions. Therefore, he feels particularly familiar with Romania. During this visit President Li Xiannian was warmly received by the enthusiastic, hospitable Romanian people and lived in an ocean of friendship throughout his visit. President Li Xiannian's visit fully reflects the fraternal friendship and unswerving militant unity between the peoples of Romania and China. It has also added a new chapter to the constantly developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit President Li Xiannian happily observed that the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, uphold the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and are arduously struggling. They have scored enormous successes in various aspects through their hard work. Today, the whole nation of Romania is high-spirited and vigorous. The Romanian people are making concerted efforts and are striving to build Romania into a socialist country which will develop in a comprehensive way. The people of Romania are a heroic people who are industrious and brave. No problem can stop them from setting the pace of progress that leads them to new victories.

During the visit President Li Xiannian exchanged views with President Ceausescu on current major international issues, bilateral relations, and so on. On a number of major international issues the leaders of the two countries basically shared the same viewpoint. Both parties hold that the present world situation is tense and turbulent, the superpowers are vying with each other, and the arms race is intensifying. In order to safeguard peace, we must stop the arms race and achieve disarmament in an all-round and complete way. We must first achieve nuclear disarmament. The people of China highly praise the Government of Romania and Comrade Ceausescu for their unrelenting efforts to ease tension in Europe and the world and to maintain peace. Such a stand by Romania of unflinching principles and justice has received general praise by international opinion.

Over a long period the people of the two countries have supported each other, trusted each other, and respected each other. Therefore, the friendship of the two countries can stand severe tests. In addition, it is constantly consolidating and developing. This has highly satisfied the leaders of the two countries. Furthermore, the leaders have decided to make efforts to further strengthen and develop Sino-Romanian relations of friendship and cooperation. The people of China highly cherish their precious friendship with the people of Romania, and the development of Sino-Romanian relations of friendship and cooperation has been an unswerving principle of China.



From now on, no matter how the international situation changes, the party, government, and people of China will, as before, closely unite with the party, government, and people of Romania, joining hands and advancing together.

#### Leaves for Yugoslavia

OW291338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian left here this morning for Yugoslavia after a successful visit to Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, went to the guesthouse to have a farewell talk with Li Xiannian, who is also a Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Li Xiannian and Ceausescu shook hands with each other at the gate of the guesthouse, exchanged greetings and walked into the guesthouse.

President Li expressed thanks to Ceausescu for the genuine and warm welcome given to him and his entourage by the Romanian party, government and people during his visit to the country. He said: "We have taken part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Romanian National Day and paid a state visit (to your country). We have achieved complete success. We feel satisfied with all this."

President Ceausescu said the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties countries and peoples of Romania and China have stood the test of the time and developed smoothly even in difficult times. Both of them believed that there are broad prospects for the development of the Sino-Romanian friendship.

President Ceausescu saw Li Xiannian off to the automobile waiting outside and the two comrades-in-arms embraced, exchanging good wishes. A guard of honor stood outside the guesthouse saluting the Chinese president.

Accompanying President Li to the airport were Romanian leaders Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and others. Romanian party and government leaders Lina Ciobanu, Gheorghe Pana and defence minister Constantin Olteanu also saw president off at the airport. Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Zewang, diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy, as well as Chinese experts and students in Romania were present. On board the same plane for Yugoslavia were President Li's entourage Hao Jianxiu, Gong Dafei, and other senior officials.

#### Calls Visit 'Successful'

OW291250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian on his special plan today described his talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his state visit to Romania as "successful". "We are all satisfied," President Li told Chinese correspondents covering the visit. He flew in here from Bucharest this morning.

During his three rounds of talks with Ceausescu, Li Xiannian said they discussed the domestic situation in their countries, major international issues and the development of bilateral relations. He pointed out that both sides shared "identical or similar" views on international issues. "We have reached consensus on a number of important international questions, including the Middle-East, southern Africa, the Korean peninsula and Sino-American relations," he said.



The Chinese president said that both sides had reaffirmed that they must make their own foreign policies independently according to their own practical conditions. Li Xiannian said that they had agreed that China and Romania would strictly abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which have been proved correct in the past 30 years. The five principles -- respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence -- have become norms of action governing international relations, he added.

President Li again expressed his thanks for the warm welcome accorded him by the Romanian Communist Party, government, people and President Nicolae Ceausescu. He believed that Sino-Romanian relations would prosper.

#### Romanians Evaluate Visit

OW300757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 30 Aug 84

["Romania Hails Chinese President's Visit" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bucharest, August 29 (XINHUA) -- The Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party met here today to take stock of the successful talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chinese President Li Xiannian.

The meeting heard Ceausescu's report on Li's state visit to this country and expressed approval of and pleasure with the results of the top-level Romanian-Chinese talks. It indicated that the talks are a new and important contribution to the strengthening and cooperation between the two parties and the two peoples and to the common cause of socialism and peace. The summit talks, it noted, were of special significance to the development of bilateral relations. The meeting expressed appreciation of the desire expressed by both leaders to spare no effort to promote bilateral relations in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and of world peace and cooperation. It attached special importance to the agreement on the expansion of cooperation in production and trade, and instructed all government departments to carry out the understandings reached and projects agreed upon earlier.

The meeting noted that Romania and China have the same or similar views on major international issues and that both pledged to cooperate further in ending the arms race and working for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament; the settlement of disputes between nations by negotiation; and the upholding of equality, independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations. The meeting pointed out that Ceausescu and Li showed deep concern about European security and cooperation. They called for an end to the deployment of American medium-range missiles and the Soviet counter-measures, and the resumption of Soviet-American talks eventually to reach agreement on the elimination, first of all, of medium range missiles, and then of all nuclear weapons in Europe.

The meeting also heard a report about the foreign delegations' participation in the National Day celebrations and discussed the country's economic performance in the first half of this year.

LI XIANNIAN BEGINS YUGOSLAVIA VISIT 29 AUG

## Arrives in Brioni

OW291311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian arrived at the island of Brioni in the Adriatic from Bucharest via Pula this morning to pay a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This is President Li's first visit to this country. The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA has described his visit as "a very important political event." The visit reflects the further growth of the already very friendly relations and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia, the paper stressed.

It is learned that during his week-long visit, President Li will first tour the scenic island of Brioni, the port city of Pula, and Zagreb and then proceed to the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade, where he is expected to hold official talks with President Veselin Djuranovic of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic and meet other party and government leaders of Yugoslavia.

When the Chinese leader arrived at Pula this morning, he was warmly greeted by Radovan Vlackovic, vice president of the Federal Presidency of the Republic and local officials. As Li alighted from his special plane, Comrade Vlackovic stepped forward and shook hands and embraced with him. They exchanged cordial greetings. A Yugoslav Young Pioneer presented a bouquet to the Chinese president. A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport with Chinese and Yugoslav national flags fluttering in the breeze. President Li reviewed a Navy guard of honor to the strains of the famous Yugoslav march "The People's Heroes." Accompanied by Comrade Vlackovic, the Chinese president boarded a launch to Brioni and then drove to the guesthouse "Brionka Villa," where he is staying. Li was also greeted by Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia, and diplomats of the Chinese Embassy.

President Li was accompanied on the visit by Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

## Speaks at Brioni Dinner

OW300058 Beijing XINHUA in English 0032 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian told his hosts here this evening that during his current visit, he and Yugoslav leaders will explore ways to safeguard world peace and further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Yugoslavia. The president, who arrived here from Bucharest this morning, said this at a dinner in his honor given by Radovan Vlackovic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency at the "White Villa", residence of the late President Josip Broz Tito.

Vlackovic extended warm welcome to President Li. Yugoslavia regards Li's current visit as reciprocal to late President Tito's 1977 China visit, he said. He said he and Li can take this opportunity to exchange views on the complicated international situation and the development of bilateral relations. "We highly appreciate China's principled position that all countries, big or small, should be equal and opposes the encroachment upon the interests of small countries by big powers," he added.

In response, Li Xiannian spoke highly of Brioni Island's noble place in history. He pointed out Brioni Island had been the place where the late President Tito lived and worked. "Many important activities of Comrade Tito in initiating and promoting the Nonaligned Movement were carried out here. Many basic policies of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on building a socialist self-management system were formulated here." He said: "Being here, we more deeply cherish the memory of this great Marxist, founder of the Socialist Yugoslavia and respect Comrade Tito for his historical contributions in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples."

The dinner was attended by Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, and other Yugoslav officials. Also present were Li's entourage including Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice foreign minister; and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0218 GMT on 30 August carries a similar item which at this point adds: "...Chen Jie, Tao Siji, and Sun Honglie. The dinner proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere."]

#### Media Reports

For Yugoslav reportage on the "official and friendly" visit of a PRC delegation led by President Li Xiannian, beginning with their arrival on 28 August, see the SFRY section of the 30 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### ARMY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA 30 AUG

OW300240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.), headed by Commander of the Nanjing Military Area Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar of the Chengdu Military Area Wan Haifeng, left here this morning for a visit to Romania. Seeing them off at the airport were Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Xu Xin and Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu.

#### HUNGARY'S MARJAI ARRIVES IN CHONGQING FROM XIAN

HK291010 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and his 10-person entourage left Xian by special plane, arriving in Chongqing yesterday morning to begin their visit to our province. They were warmly welcomed by the provincial and city People's Governments.

Zhu Rongji, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; and Ma Xusheng, director of the East European Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who are accompanying the Hungarian guests on their trip, also arrived in Chongqing on the same plane. Gu Jinchu, vice governor of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government, made a special trip to Chongqing to greet the Hungarian guests.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Premier Marjai and his entourage visited the Chongqing Industrial Products Trade Center in the company of Vice Governor Gu Jinchu and Chongqing Mayor (Ni Hanqing). Deputy Premier Marjai in his comments in the visitors' book highly praised the achievements made by the trade center in its reform. Deputy Premier Marjai and his entourage also visited other municipal construction projects in Chongqing, such as the Chaotianmen pier, the Chang Jiang bridge, and so on and toured the city.



The Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a welcoming banquet in honor of the Hungarian guests at (Yuzhou) Guesthouse yesterday evening. Deputy Governor Gu Jinchí first addressed the banquet. On behalf of the Sichuan provincial government and the people of the province, he extended a warm welcome to Deputy Premier Marjai and the other Hungarian guests. He recalled the exchanges, cooperation, and achievements made in the economic, cultural, and sports and physical culture fields between the province and Hungary in recent years. The vice governor expressed hope for continued development of the friendship between the Sichuan and Hungarian peoples.

After that, Marjai addressed the banquet amid warm applause. He enthusiastically praised the achievements made by the Sichuan people since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress and expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Sichuan Provincial People's Government and people for their warm reception. He also expressed his hopes for further development of friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian and Sichuan peoples.

After the banquet, Deputy Premier Marjai and other Hungarian guests climbed (Ti Ba) Hill and enjoyed a night view of the mountainous city. Deputy Premier Marjai and his entourage will leave for Shanghai by plane after visiting the Jialing machinery plant in Chongqing today.



ULANHU MEETS VISITING YAR VENERABLE MUFTI

OW291716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu met Sayyid Ahmad ibn Muhammad Zabarah, venerable mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

"We Yemeni Muslims are very glad to see that the situation for Chinese Muslims is getting better. The fact that China has sent four pilgrimage delegations to Mecca this year and over 1,000 more Chinese Muslims went to Mecca at their own expense has enabled us to see China's policies on free religious beliefs," Zabarah said.

Ulanhu said that relations between China and Yemen had developed healthily since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1956. Also present were Ren Wuzhi, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council; Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, president of the China Islamic Association; and Yahia Mansor, Yemeni minister plenipotentiary in China. Zabarah arrived in Beijing on August 27. He will also visit Xian, Urumqi and Kashi.

EGYPT'S GHALI HAILS RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW292130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said Egypt's contacts with the People's Republic of China are a "model of excellent relations and thorough mutual understanding."

In an interview that appeared in the AKHOR SA'AH weekly today, Ghali said: "The consultations I made with Chinese officials have confirmed the full support by the People's Republic of China for Egypt's policy on peace in the Middle East, and that Chinese officials are interested in the necessity of promoting Arab solidarity, so that the Arab states will give international ambitions and foreign influence no opportunity to creep into the region."

He said: "It is known too that China fully supports the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to set up an independent homeland of their own."

XI ZHONGXUN SPEECH TO RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW291327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1249 GMT 28 Aug 84

[By reporter Ding Shiyi]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification held a meeting at the Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai this morning to exchange experiences in the work of rectification and correction by various departments and commissions under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and adviser to the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, pointed out:

The work of party rectification has gone on smoothly in the past 10 months. The situation is very good, and is developing according to the party Central Committee, decision on, and arrangements for, party rectification. About half the departments and commissions under the party Central Committee and the State Council has now entered the rectification and correction phase. It is estimated that most of the departments and commissions will enter this phase by the end of August or in early September. Therefore, it is now timely and necessary to hold this meeting to exchange experiences in the work of rectification and correction by various departments and commission. The experiences introduced by the leading party groups of the Ministry of Coal Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery can inspire those units carrying out party rectification entering, or about to enter, the phase of rectification and correction, and they can use these experiences as a reference. He expressed the belief that this meeting would certainly further promote development of rectification and correction, and all other work in the organs of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

The Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification issued its No 9 Circular on 30 June, calling for a period of concentration on rectification and correction. In the past 2 months the leading party groups of various departments and commissions under the party Central Committee and the State Council have conscientiously implemented the guidelines set out in the circular, thus achieving initial results. Some units have gained fairly successful experience.

At the meeting, Comrade Liu Hu, member of the leading party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry, reported on the ministry's experience in conducting education on the thorough negation of "the Cultural Revolution," and in investigating and handling problems of serious bureaucratism, and of taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gain. Comrade Liao Tianjin, member of the leading party group of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, reported on the ministry's experiences in investigating and handling problems of bureaucratism. Comrade Zhu Rong, deputy secretary of the leading party group of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery, reported on the ministry's experiences in carrying out the tasks of rectification and correction, individually, beginning with readjusting leading bodies in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in its No 9 Circular.

These three ministries have done the work of rectification and correction better, and they have some common characteristics: 1) They all made a more feasible rectification and correction plan on the basis of comparison and examination. 2) They had a pretty good idea of the problems to be solved in the rectification and correction phase, and chose the right place to make a breakthrough. In other words, they grasped major matters or key points. 3) They have taken correct organizational measures and done their work in a conscientious and down-to-earth manner. They have promptly taken action to correct or solve problems which could be corrected or solved. This has made it possible for large numbers of party members, as well as others, to see the leadership's determination and to further strengthen their confidence in party rectification.

- 4) They have comprehensively carried out various rectification and correction tasks set by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in its No 9 Circular. At the same time, according to their own actual conditions, they have stressed the main points and paid particular attention to what merits such attention. As a result, they have begun to achieve results in the rectification and correction work. 5) They have grasped the thorough negation of "the Cultural Revolution," overcoming factionalism, and strengthening party spirit as important links. 6) They have carried out party rectification while doing their regular work.

In his speech, Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: This meeting is held after the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has done much work, and when the work of rectification and correction in various departments and commissions has reached a critical phase. The leading party groups of the Minister of Coal Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Economic relations and Trade, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery have reported, from different angles, on their methods for implementing the No 9 Circular of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and the initial results they have achieved in this regard. Their practical experiences are good and successful.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun pointed out: After repeated deliberations, the Secretariat and the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee have decided that, when the comparison-examination stage has been basically concluded, units engaged in first-phase party rectification must spend approximately 3 months making corrections. This decision, which conforms to needs in party rectification development as well as the aspirations of the broad masses of party members and nonparty personnel, is an important step to ensure that party rectification is accomplished strictly in accordance with high standards and not perfunctorily. This decision has been proved correct by facts as well as by reports given by the three ministries at this experience-exchanging meeting. In order that the CPC Central Committee's resolution on party rectification and Circular No 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification are properly implemented and that party rectification can proceed in a down-to-earth manner, we must eliminate all kinds of ideological barriers and unify the understanding of all party members. Certain leading cadres and party members must, first of all, stop slackening their efforts or feeling impatient.

Within these 3 months, the work of making corrections will be extremely heavy. During this period, we must do the following: 1) We must continue to uphold the correct thought that guides our work; 2) we must thoroughly discredit the "Cultural Revolution," make up the missed lessons, and work earnestly to do away with factionalism and heighten party spirit; 3) we must earnestly investigate and handle the problems concerning serious bureaucratic attitude and seeking personal gains by abusing authority -- problems that have caused the state serious economic losses or political damages; and 4) we must deal with the major problems existing in our leading groups. Effective solutions to the problems in these four areas requires hard and meticulous work, which is not at all easy. Therefore, setting aside a specific period of time for making corrections is an effective measure for taking timely actions in reviewing and correcting our shortcomings discovered in the recent party rectification, and for consolidating and developing the results of comparison and examination.

This period, which also represents a continuation of the correction period while carrying out party rectification, is significant for accomplishing party rectification. Party organizations concerned and each party member must realize that, as units engaged in first-phase party rectification, and since the overwhelming majority of them are leading organs, they will greatly effect future operations, no matter how good or how bad their performance is. Therefore, we must now lay a solid foundation for effective operation of all stages, and by no means should we act with undue haste or treat our work lightly or half-heartedly.



If we are able to do this, the second-phase party rectification will be accomplished more quickly and successfully, although the time for the first-phase operation may be longer. Certain party members and nonparty personnel now lack confidence in making corrections. Party organizations of all units engaged in party rectification must work according to principles, be courageous and resourceful in making corrections so as to solve the problems characterized by leading departments' slow actions and lack of confidence, and build up the confidence of party members and nonparty personnel by means of actual performance in making corrections.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun pointed out: Leadership is the key factor determining whether or not the four requirements set forth in Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification can be accomplished. To do a good job in making corrections, party committees and leading party groups of various ministries and commissions concerned must act resolutely, make proper arrangements, take effective measures, and carry out meticulous guidance. While making corrections and carrying out other party rectification projects, these measures -- such as speaking out freely, airing views fully, making great debates, and writing big-character posters -- adopted during the mass movements launched in the past under the guidance of erroneous "leftist" ideology should never be followed. We must, however, give full play to democracy, uphold the mass line, be good at guiding the masses to use the democratic method of reasoning to distinguish right from wrong, and unify their thinking; and we must trust party members and the masses and rely on them to make our job of making corrections a success.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: Circular No 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification points out that the main theme of rectification and correction work is to further resolve the principal problems in ideology, work style, organization, and discipline existing in the party on the basis of comparison and examination; raise still higher the ideological and work levels of the entire party; strive to eliminate all kinds of prominent obstacles to the present system of reform and economic development; and see to it that party rectification actually promotes reform, economic construction and all other work effectively. This passage is to guide us in carrying out rectification and correction. The rectification and correction work arrangements made by the departments, ministries, and commissions under the central and state organs show that most of them made their work arrangements in accordance with such guidance and with special efforts to grasp the four tasks [as pointed out in Circular No 9]. What they did was right. However, some units still fall short of the expectations of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in the course of providing specific guidance for rectification and correction work. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize the correct handling of several questions in the rectification and correction work.

1. It is necessary to understand correctly and handle well the relations between rectification and correction work and the reforms. The two are inter-related and act upon each other. Rectification and correction work is for promoting the reforms and helping develop the productive forces. Conversely, the reforms are also for pushing the rectification and correction work onto a correct orientation. Nevertheless, the two also differ from each other and they cannot replace each other. Some units, regarding rectification and correction work as no different from the reforms, equate the two. It is not realistic that they even attempt to solve all reform problems by virtue of the 3-month rectification and correction. We must clearly and definitely point out that one of the important objectives of rectification and correction is to eliminate ideological obstacles to the reforms and pave the way for the reforms. Of course, we should promptly take action to reform without delay what can be reformed right away, because the conditions for reform are ripe. However, there are other things involving the overall situation, and the conditions for their reform are not yet ripe. We should conduct investigations and studies, take the initiative in formulating specific plans and create the conditions for their reform. As our tasks in this respect are heavy, it is impossible to accomplish them in 3 months and we should accomplish them step by step over a longer time.

2. It is necessary to complete in an all-round way the four tasks concerning rectification and correction pointed out in Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. The present situation of the rectification and correction shows that, generally speaking, various departments, ministries, and commissions have carried out seriously the first task -- the task of further correcting the guiding thought for work in various fields -- and have achieved good results. However, in general they have not attached sufficient importance to the other three tasks pointed out in Circular No 9, particularly the third task -- the task of thoroughly investigating and handling serious bureaucracy and cases of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gains that cause heavy economic or political losses to the state.

According to Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade reports they have discovered 990 cases of heavy economic losses, involving a total loss of more than 300 million RMB, in China's economic and trade system. The situation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade is indeed somewhat different from other departments, but we cannot say that such problems exist only in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and not in other departments. How can we justify ourselves in the party and before the people if we do not seriously investigate and deal with such problems in the course of rectification and correction?

3. It is necessary to stress the priorities of rectification and correction work. We advocate that everything should proceed from reality. All departments and units may and should consider their own realities, stress the solution of key problems in the course of the rectification and correction, and seriously tackle them in order to make a breakthrough and achieve the best results.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: Those units engaged in party rectification that have not yet entered the rectification and correction stage at present must impose high and stringent demands on themselves and must do well from start to finish in carrying out the work of comparison and examination among collectives and individuals. The handful of units that have not conscientiously carried out the work of comparison and examination according to the decision made by the CPC Central Commission on party rectification and of Circular No 9 of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee, must earnestly do a good job in conducting comparison and examination. Only by earnestly doing a good job in conducting comparison and examination will it be possible for us to enter the state of rectification and correction. Efforts must be made to pay full attention to the work of weeding out the "three types of persons," extremely complex and arduous work. We must seriously and earnestly carry out this work while guarding against any tendency to broaden the scope. We must pay full attention to this work while avoiding doing things in an oversimplified and rash way. We must correctly appraise a person with a dialectical, historical point of view. We must realize the complex nature of the situation in the past which brings about changes in a person. We should conduct analysis with a scientific and historical approach. In weeding out the "three types of persons," we must achieve the goal of not allowing any such person to slip through the net and of making no mistake. We must act prudently because we seek to solve problems while trying to avoid provoking turmoil.

The key to weeding out the "three types of persons" is carrying out two major tasks well. 1) We must resolutely weed out the "three types of persons" that still remain in the leading bodies at various levels. 2) We must never allow any of the "three types of persons" to sneak into the third echelon. At the same time, we must basically tackle a major strategic issue in the course of conducting party rectification, that is, to attach great importance to and grasp the work of building the third echelon. The goal of party rectification cannot be considered fulfilled if, within this period, we fail to uncover, cultivate, train, and select a group of talented persons who truly meet the development needs of the four modernizations program and who have both ability and political integrity. Those units engaged in party rectification must also pay full attention to this point.



Comrade Xi Zhongxun emphatically pointed out: In order to smoothly carry out the work of party rectification, it is essential to resolutely discard those methods used in the past to develop various political movements. It is also essential to realistically eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas. In the past, we had many work patterns and methods that were formed under the influence of the "leftist" guiding ideology. We are quite familiar with and accustomed to these patterns and methods. We could easily take the beaten track and unwittingly commit the same mistakes again. Therefore, in the entire course of party rectification, all units from the higher to the lower level must guard against repeating the "leftist" practices of the past and must raise their level of awareness at all times. We must emphasize the need to enhance political consciousness, tackle problems by ourselves, and try to achieve practical results in all our work. Anything done and any issue handled in the course of party rectification must be to our advantage in strengthening unity, developing the economy, promoting reforms, as well as in consolidating and developing the favorable situation. Deviating from this basic goal, party rectification would drift off its correct course. It would suffer setbacks or it would be carried out perfunctorily. Only by understanding this issue and guiding our work in such a manner, will it be possible for us to truly carry out our party rectification work well.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said in conclusion: In addition to our previously mentioned need to grasp party rectification well, we must pay full attention to economic construction including our work in opening to the outside world, invigorating our domestic economy, and carrying out reforms. All party committees and organizations in various departments and commissions must specifically carry out the instructions of the central authorities in close connection with their actual conditions, make overall arrangements and schedules to actually coordinate the work of party rectification with economic work and the work in other spheres, and score new, outstanding achievements to greet the 35th anniversary of National Day.

Comrade Wang Heshou, vice chairman of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were more than 700 people including some members of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee, the responsible comrades of the departments and commissions under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in charge of party rectification work, members of the groups for guiding party rectification for the organs under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and the responsible persons of the liaison groups of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee stationed in various departments and commissions under the party Central Committee and the State Council.

#### COMMENTATOR URGES TACKLING 'TOUGH PROBLEMS'

HK300753 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Eliminate Lingering Fear; Dare To Tackle Tough Problems"]

[Text] A current unhealthy state of mind exists among certain leading cadres: They avoid contradictions, detour when they encounter problems, and wait for a "higher authority to make known its attitude before we do so" regarding thorny issues. They tolerate situations of lack of organization and discipline, and dare not tackle or do anything about those few people who willfully cause trouble.

This is not the quality that a leading cadre should have. It is a sign that one is haunted by selfishness and that a lingering fear of the "Cultural Revolution" still plays a part.



The 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution" were 10 years in which cadres suffered heavy blows. Sudden political attacks and orders to stand aside, given without the slightest provocation, made people dizzy, with no idea what to do. Even those cadres who came out to work in the middle and latter stages of the movement were frequently taken to task and liable to be attacked at any time. At that time anyone who wanted to handle problems in a truth-seeking way in accordance with party principles had to take very big political risks. Attacks could be avoided only by drifting along with the general trend. As a result, many people regarded being worldly and playing it safe as a protective, magic weapon and "stirred up" as little "trouble" as possible. If it is admitted that these people could not but act in this way under those historical conditions, when right and wrong were reversed, then there is no reason for still fearing this and that, for not saying what they should, and for not taking care of things they should take care of. Now that the "Cultural Revolution" has been over for 7 or 8 years, party life is on the right track, and democracy and the legal system are being strengthened daily. The mentality of "being scared of a coil of rope for 10 years after once being bitten by a snake" is very far from according with the situation's requirements and should be eliminated as quickly as possible.

As a result of the calamitous "Cultural Revolution," many comrades have correctly summed up their experiences. Their party spirit has become still stronger and their sense of the revolutionary cause is higher. However, certain comrades have absorbed this as a lesson: "Never offend the masses." This is of course specious. That large numbers of cadres suffered during the "Cultural Revolution" was not because they had "offended" the masses, but because they were regarded as "capitalist roaders." We are acting in full accord with the interests of the party, the state, and the broad masses in currently criticizing and correcting the phenomena of a lack of organization and discipline (including violations of labor discipline), in criticizing and handling as necessary a few people who willfully cause trouble, and in seriously criticizing and educating certain people who use the illegal form of "extensive democracy" in putting forward their demands, even though these are plausible to some extent. If we tolerate such things and let them go, then we truly will be offending the masses. On the question of how to treat the masses, we must uphold the Marxist viewpoint and line of the masses. We cannot act in accordance with the aforementioned so-called lessons.

At present all localities are conducting education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution. This is an indispensable step in fulfilling the task of party rectification in an all-round way. This is also a very essential lesson for certain leading cadres, in order to enable them to eliminate their lingering fear of the "Cultural Revolution," brace their spirits, and dare to tackle tough problems.

#### XI ZHONGXUN ADDRESSES BEIJING WELFARE FOUNDATION

OW291405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Social Welfare Foundation was set up here today to help develop welfare undertakings in the Chinese capital. With former Mayor Jiao Ruoyu as its president, the foundation has four vice-presidents, of whom three are former vice mayors of the city.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, was invited to be honorary president of the foundation. Addressing the ceremony, Xi said that the main purpose of the foundation is to develop welfare work, especially for the old, the handicapped and orphans. The foundation is supported by donations from organizations and individuals, both at home and abroad, including compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and Overseas Chinese. In addition, it will also run enterprises and enjoy financial support from the state.

The foundation has five honorary vice-presidents, including Duan Junyi, former first secretary of the CPC Beijing Committee, and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Guancan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The foundation has 23 honorary members and 62 working members on the governing council. They include a writer, a dancer, a sports commentator, and other celebrated figures.

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON WORK FOR AGED PEOPLE

HK290809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Create a New Situation in Work for the Aged"]

[Text] Thanks to the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the first national conference on work for the aged is one that mobilizes the people to create a new situation in work as well as one with important significance.

The aged in China are creators, inheritors, and propagators of China's national material and spiritual civilizations. They are also the precious wealth of society. In China's revolution and construction, they have spent a lifetime in arduous struggle, have made enormous contributions, and have accumulated a wealth of knowledge and experience. Naturally, elderly people are cared for, cherished, and respected by the entire society.

In the wake of an increase in the number of elderly people, this segment of the population has already become a major social problem. Leading cadres at all levels must mobilize all of society to care for and study various problems faced by the aged. All localities must proceed from realities, and attach great importance and give play to the enthusiasm of the aged by probing new ways and integrating with their specific, local conditions so that they can gear to the needs of society, grassroots, and the masses in accordance with the principle of volunteerism and by giving scope to their special skills. Therefore, they can spend more time on investigation and study work, thus continuing to make contributions for building the two civilizations. This is the urgent request and aspiration of the aged people. At the same time, we must mobilize and depend on the manpower, financial and material resources of various sectors of society to run the public welfare undertakings for the aged by adopting various means. We should serve both the aged and all of society. When treating elderly people who are engaged in the undertaking, we must adhere to the principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work, and whoever works more will receive more; and we should give them their due reward.

We should establish organizations on work for the aged at all people's governmental levels. Also, we should strengthen our leadership, make overall planning, tackle the work in a comprehensive way, and coordinate the parties concerned, to ensure that we can create a new situation in work for the elderly. At present, we should mainly organize retired workers living in towns and cities, and set up various forms of organizations for the aged by acting in accordance with their interests and the needs of society. We should organize such activities as reading, painting, health care, sports, and other economic activities, so that we can enliven the spiritual life of the aged people, and can create material wealth for society.

We hope that the new, promising undertaking for the aged develops and grows stronger with each passing day!

HU QILI, TIAN JIYUN VISIT XIZANG, VIEW ECONOMY

HK300428 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] On 27 August, after conducting thorough investigation and study, Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, said to regional, prefectural, and county responsible comrades accompanying them in Tingri County: To promote Xizang's economy as quickly as possible, it is essential to persistently proceed from the region's realities, ensure a correct guiding ideology, and further relax and enliven things, thus making new strides in the region's economic reforms.

Comrade Hu Qili said: To promote Xizang's economy, it is first necessary to resolve an ideological problem, that is, it is essential to eliminate the old ideas of monopolizing everything and keeping people lazy and poor, and to establish the nation of enlivening things and marking the people rich through hard work. The state cannot take care of everything in developing Xizang's economy. If the region relies on the state to take care of everything, the region will become more and more lazy and poor. Hence Xizang's economy can be enlivened only by giving free rein to the masses to operate undertakings and instituting the system of a market economy with individual operation as the dominant factor. With the economy enlivened, we can mobilize to the maximum the masses' enthusiasm for developing production, and bring people's wisdom and skill into full play. The result will be that the people of Xizang will become rich very quickly. Xizang's economy will have vitality and develop quickly only if the party committees and government clearly understand this question and take effective steps to do their work in a through way.

Comrade Tian Jiyun said: To promote Xizang's economy, it is also necessary to switch from the previous control, rigidity, and few, to relaxation, flexibility, and many. In the past we practiced excessive controls. As a result there were fewer and fewer products and our path became narrower and narrower. We must now be bold in carrying out innovation in the spirit of reform, further relax the policies, eliminate leftist influences, and get rid of old conventions and methods. The economy will thus be enlivened, and when that happens there will be more commodities and the masses will get rich.

Comrade Tian Jiyun pointed out: Xizang's economy must gradually switch from control, rigidity, and few, to relaxation, flexibility, and many. Without this shift, it is impossible to achieve a benign cycle in the region's economy.

Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun also pointed out: To invigorate Xizang's economy, it is also essential to change the previous situation of relying on the state to take care of everything. The region must greatly strengthen its capacity to develop its economy itself. A person cannot become strong if he simply relies on blood transfusions and glucose injections. Of course, the state will provide Xizang with necessary financial subsidies each year. However, it is very difficult for Xizang to develop its economy if it must always rely on state subsidies. And it is very difficult for the people of Xizang to get rich if things continue in this fashion. The key to promoting Xizang's economy lies in seriously solving the problem of strategic guiding ideology for the region's economic development. We should adopt effective politics for promoting economic development in light of local realities in the region. We should rely on the hard work and skill of the people of all nationalities in Xizang and display the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. There will then be great prospects for invigorating Xizang's economy.

Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun also presented many guiding views on Xizang's energy construction, communications, and transport. Accompanying comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun on their investigation and study were Liu Yi, minister of commerce; Zhao Weichen, deputy leader of the State Council consultative group on economic work in Xizang; Yin Patang and Pu Qiong, leading comrades of the party and government in the region; and Buduojt, first secretary of the Xigaze Prefectural CPC Committee.



RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS SUPPORT FOR TAIYUAN REFORM

HK281232 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by Wang Aisheng: "Taiyuan City Supports People Who Are Intent on Reform and Puts Them in Important Positions"]

[Text] The Taiyuan City CPC Committee of Shanxi Province has eliminated the influence of "left" deviation, removed all kinds of obstructions, enthusiastically supported and protected advanced figures who have actively instituted reform, and has pushed forward the development of urban reform.

Since implementation of the various forms of contracted responsibility systems in 1983, all trades and professions in Taiyuan have probed into the structural reform of the joint reorganization of the relevant trades, and there have emerged large numbers of advanced figures with courage and insight who are bent on reform. They have become vanguards of urban reform in Taiyuan. However, some advanced figures were mocked and blamed and were even framed with different charges and persecuted by others, which left some reforms half done.

In order to ensure the smooth development of urban reform, the Taiyuan City CPC Committee took a clear-cut stand, boldly supporting the advanced figures who were bent on reform and putting them in important positions. The Taiyuan stainless steel household utensils plant is a small neighborhood plant. Factory director Yuan Xiyao implemented the responsibility system characterized by "the overall contracted responsibilities for the fulfillment of various quotas, the sole responsibility assumed by teams and groups for their own profits and losses, and the floating of wages including bonuses and other payments." Some people blamed him for "being too bold and lacking sense in policies," but he did not waver in his determination in instituting reform. As a result, the products manufactured by this factory increased from more than 22 to 178 kinds and sold well on domestic and foreign markets. The city CPC Committee summed up and popularized the reform experience and management method of this factory. In August 1983 the city CPC Committee asked him to hold the concurrent post of director of the Taiyuan enamel plant, a state enterprise which suffered from deficits for a long time. Some people said: "Since he is a staff member of a collective enterprise, he is not qualified to be a leading cadre of a factory owned by the whole people." Aimed at such views, the chief responsible comrade of the city CPC Committee pointed out: "The criterion for selecting a cadre is whether he can exercise able leadership." After Yuan Xiyao assumed the post in the enamel plant, he ended the deficit situation within a short period of time.

According to statistics, the whole city has placed in important positions more than 250 people like Yuan Xiyao who are bold in instituting reform, who are capable of creating a new situation, and who are viewed differently by the people. The city CPC Committee has also entrusted leading posts of 79 enterprises to these people. Now the whole city presents a gratifying situation of reform promoting production.

Tian Jinqian, deputy head of the Taiyuan Electronic Musical Instrument Research Institute, is an inventive scientific and technological worker. He succeeded in developing a string-controlled electronic organ and won a third class state invention award. After he assumed the post of deputy head, some leading comrades at the institute created obstacles and gave him the cold shoulder, and thus he encountered difficulties in carry out work. The chief responsible comrade of the city CPC Committee consulted with the departments concerned and gave Tian Jinqian the power to transfer technical personnel, allot expenses for scientific research, and decide on technological projects, thus bringing about a new situation in the institute.

In his 4 years in office, Xu Binqun, director of the Taiyuan mineral wool mill, broke through all kinds of obstructions and boldly instituted reform. As a result, this mill increased its profits 128-fold in 4 years and was appraised a model enterprise by the city for 3 years running. However, a handful of people in the mill who had a bad record during the "Cultural Revolution" confused right and wrong and for 2 and 1/2 years recklessly fabricated an accusation against Xu Binqun. This June, according to the investigation and verified materials, the city CPC Committee affirmed that Xu Binqun was an advanced figure who unremittably carried out reform and made significant contributions and highly praised him at a meeting held by the industrial organizations of the whole city.

#### Short Commentary

HK281230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 1

["Short" commentary: "What Kind of Person Should We Choose for a Job?"]

[Text] In selecting cadres, we must adhere to the standard of being more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. Although all people favor this principle, their views sometimes differ when a specific person is involved.

There are two types of people who basically accord with the "four requirements" for cadres. The first type includes people who are imbued with the spirit of reform and blazing new trails; and the other type consists of people who are honest and obedient but lack the spirit of bringing forth new ideas. Which type should we promote to leading posts? Quite obviously, the former. In the final analysis, boldly instituting reform and blazing new trails means to seek truth from facts and proceed from reality, break through the old conventions hampering the initiative of the masses and fettering development of the productive forces, seeking new methods and ways, and creatively combining the party's correct line with the practice of each locality, department, and unit. Such a spirit is necessary for realizing the party's general tasks in the new period and for the reform of the economic system and other fields of work. To boldly institute reform is a conspicuous mark for stressing "revolutionization."

For many years in the past, the idea that a good cadre should be honest and quietly immerse himself in hard work has taken shape among a number of our comrades. It is indeed correct that a good cadre should possess such a character. However, in the new historical period, besides possessing such a character, it is necessary to have insight and capability for creating a new situation. This is particularly important for leading cadres at various levels. There are various reasons that some localities and units fail to bring about a radical change in their work after instituting structural reform, the most important that they have neglected the requirement "capable of creating a new situation" while selecting cadres.

There is no pure gold or perfect man in this world. This is also true of cadres who are bold in instituting reform. In the course of leading reforms, it is unavoidable that they may commit mistakes of one kind or another. Proceeding from the point of cherishing the cadres, party organs at all levels should enthusiastically support them in reform, protect their dashing spirit, and help them overcome their shortcomings and correct their mistakes. As to the different views on cadres expressed in various respects, we should make analyses and never try to regard it as a matter of course. Nevertheless, we must bluntly reject all rumors and slander spread by a handful of people with ulterior motives and must investigate and affix legal responsibility for the serious cases. In this respect, the Taiyuan City CPC Committee is praiseworthy for actively supporting and putting in important positions the "able persons" who are bold in carrying out reforms and who are capable of creating a new situation.



DENG XIAOPING WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR COMPANY

OW300845 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 29 Aug 84

[By Reporter Guo Junzheng]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- After 5 years of probe and operation the China International Trust and Investment Corporation has opened up a new avenue for developing China's economy with foreign investment and has become a trust and investment company that enjoys a high reputation at home and abroad.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently wrote an inscription for the company: "Have the courage to blaze new trails and make more contributions."

The China International Trust and Investment Corporation was set up in October 1979. During the past several years it has broken away from the fetters of "leftist" thinking and boldly adopted various measures to attract foreign investment and import advanced technology and equipment. It has successively taken part in or helped form more than 40 Chinese-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises in more than 20 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities in China, and thus promoted China's economic development.

Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the board of directors of the corporation, says that the corporation's development in the last few years followed the guidance of party and government policy of opening to the outside world. He believes that with continued support of the departments concerned, the business of the international trust and investment corporation will become still better in the days to come.

HUAN XIANG ON 'CATCHING UP' TO WORLD TECHNOLOGY

HK270600 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese No 197, 30 Jul 84 pp 6-7

[Article by Huan Xiang: "New Technological Revolution and Our Countermeasures (Part I)" -- first paragraph is SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao introduction]

[Text] Presently, there is an upsurge of the new technological revolution in the world. In order to deal with it, we can only adopt the principle of "trying hard to catch up." We should stress "catching up" in two areas first, namely in the microelectronics industry (including computer industry) and biological engineering. The contemporary world economic situation is favorable to our trying hard to catch up. Judging from the cycle of scientific and technological development, we have the conditions for trying hard to catch up. In order to do this, we must spare no effort in developing and making the best use of qualified personnel. We must also reform the "disorganized, confused, and poor" state of affairs in the management system, strengthen the leadership of the state, and pursue unified planning. This article was originally carried in ZHONGGUO SHEHUI KEXUE, [CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENCE] Issue No 4, 1984. With the approval of the author, the full text is reprinted as follows. [end editor's note]

First, the Principle of Trying Hard To Catch Up

Presently, there is an upsurge of the new technological revolution in the world. Facing such a challenge, what kind of principle should China adopt?

I believe that in connection with the present situation, we can only adopt the principle of "trying hard to catch up" instead of other alternatives. The leading comrades of the central authorities have predicted that, by the year 2000, we shall reach the level of those moderately developed countries, or increase the per capita income to between \$800 and \$1,000.



Also, the general standard of industrial and agricultural production, and science and technology will reach that of the most advanced countries in the early 1980's, while we shall reach the world's advanced level in some areas at that time. Only then can we have the foundation for a "vigorous development," and can we achieve the second target defined by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his recent talks with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, that is, "We must strive to reach or get close to the level of developed countries within 30 to 50 years" (RENMIN RIBAO 19 April 1984, p 1). We must not always lag behind others by 15 to 20 years. The proposal of "trying hard to catch up" should make us feel the sense of urgency. There is not much time left between now and the year 2000. Instead of progressing at an overly cautious pace, we should act quickly.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's suggestion on meeting the challenge of the new technological revolution head-on has been put forward after taking into consideration the situation as well as the development trends of world science and technology. Under the leadership of the central authorities, we should pool the wisdom of the masses and propose practical and feasible plans, so that we are able to catch up with the production level, including the scientific and technological level, of the world's advanced countries step by step, in a systematic way, and on a scientific basis. In the present economic and political situation of the world, we must soberly understand that:

-- Science and technology has already become a tool by which the developed capitalist countries again exploit or even rule over the Third World countries. In the past, imperialists plundered and exploited their colonies mainly by relying on extraeconomic means, or even by direct military occupation. After World War II, the imperialists could not but give their colonies political independence under the powerful pounding of the anti-colonialist movement. But they adopted new colonialist tactics to safeguard their own interests, and oppressed and exploited the developing countries mainly by means of unequal exchanges. Now, they have begun to switch their exploitation to science and technology. Such exploitation is much larger in scope and much more profound in degree. If our science and technology always falls behind the world's advanced standard, our country may become a "colony" of other countries in the area of science and technology.

-- Our neighboring countries are reorganizing their economic structures, are importing new technology, and are establishing new and technology-intensive industries. We have already fallen behind others in this area. If we still do not do all we can to catch up, we shall fall far behind other countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Hence, we must go all out and try our best to catch up.

Therefore, the reason that we urge "trying hard to catch up" is simply that we have assessed the condition of China and the needs of our development. Of course, the practice of "catching up" that we mention is by no means the same one that we pursued in the "Great Leap Forward" in which we ran counter to general scientific knowledge, did not study seriously, and carried out work arbitrarily. Instead, we must "catch up" in a planned and organized way -- with leadership and on a scientific basis. But mistakes such as those resulting from the practice of acting blindly in the past are avoidable.

Second, What Is the Goal of Trying Hard To Catch Up?

What is our goal in trying hard to catch up? I hold that within the next 2 decades, we should:

1) Reequip and modernize our major enterprises with new technology by stages and in groups; 2) establish one or two new industrial bases which combine scientific research, production, and education so that they can promote technological research and development, production of products, qualified personnel training, and basic scientific research;

3) further socialize production so that goods and materials will not only be in abundant supply but will also be available in various patterns, standardized specifications, better quality and at cheaper prices, thereby improving the people's living standard and forming a developed, brisk internal market; 4) produce a number of "first" products that possess international competitiveness and high additional value, and that are marketable in overseas markets; and 5) produce a number of advanced military defense products, so that we can really achieve modernization in the defense industry.

To "catch up" in itself is not a goal but the above-mentioned five aims are. These five aims are also the motivating force that drives us to make swift and vigorous progress. We can see that on this point, our case is totally different from those of such capitalist countries as the United States and Japan. The United States depends on the arms race for its motivating force, while Japan depends on the fight for a favorable position in the international market, in order to promote development in their respective countries. But we promote China's modernization development by depending on a great promotion of the level of the people's material civilization and spiritual civilization across the country.

### Third, Where Is the Focal Point in Trying Hard To Catch Up?

At present, the developed countries and some developing countries are engaged in structural readjustment: 1) They close, reduce, or change the production of those traditionally labor-intensive industries, or transfer them to the Third World. This process has already begun. 2) In the traditionally capital-intensive industries, on the one hand, they reduce or control the production of, or transfer, the industries (for example, the developed countries have reached an agreement among themselves on iron and steel production. They plan to reduce production by 20 percent, part of which will be done by transferring the industry to the developing countries), and on the other, they technologically transform enterprises that still deal in such production, and save energy, raw materials, space, manpower and so on. Such a process was first begun in the United States and Japan. It then spread to Britain, France, the FRG and other developed countries. For instance, iron and steel production in these countries is decreasing, while the quality and range of products have improved and are on the increase. After technological transformation, these enterprises employ fewer workers, consume less energy, but have a high degree of automation. Some people have said that such industries have already become technology-intensive. 3) They are vastly developing knowledge and technology-intensive industries, mainly microelectronics, optical communications, biological engineering, nuclear energy, new raw material industries and so on. The present technological revolution mainly refers to the above-mentioned new industries which focus on information industry. Among them, the development of the computer industry is particularly outstanding. In recent years, the speed, scope, and influence of the computer industry has become so fast, wide, and profound that it has attracted close attention from everyone. Although some areas like biological engineering, new energy resources, and new raw material have also developed greatly, their key technology still remains at the experimental stage and most have not developed into mass commodity production. It seems that a major breakthrough in these areas can only be made when computer technology is further developed and utilized.

The practice of "catching up" that we have mentioned is mainly to be carried out in the above new technological areas. Among them, we must first stress the micro-electronics industry (including the computer industry), and find ways to catch up with, or to get close to the world's advanced level within 2 to 3 decades. If we first lay a good foundation in this area, we shall have favorable conditions for "catching up" in other areas, as well as a good foundation for readjusting and transforming the traditional industries. Furthermore, we have a good foundation in the area of biological engineering. This science should also be listed as one of the main areas for us to "catch up" in since it is of particular importance to us. These two areas are the key to the new technological revolution as well as our principal task of catching up."



However, this does not mean that we should not consider other kinds of new technology. Some kinds of new technology which are favorable to us or whose foundations we already have, such as lasers, new energy resources, new raw materials, maritime development, space development and so on, should continue to be developed. It is just that we presently focus mainly on these two areas, namely microelectronics (including computers) and biological engineering.

**Fourth, the Present Economic Situation of the World Is Favorable To Our Trying Hard To Catch Up**

At present, the Western economy is on the way to recovery, though it is unstable, weak, and uneven, both in terms of sectors and countries. From early 1983 to the present, the economy has been recovering. It is expected that the recovery will continue this year. However, this recovery is only temporary, and it is expected that it can only be maintained until 1985 at most.

The favorable factors for the Western economy are: 1) Inflation has been kept under control. In 1983, the inflation rate in the United States was 3.4 percent. The inflation rate increased a little bit in the first quarter this year to above 5 percent, but, proceeding from policy, the emphasis in the future will remain the suppression of the inflation rate. 2) The oil price is becoming more stable. This is mainly because of the major factor of energy conservation and the intensive research on substitute energy resources and new energy resources. Though the work does not reach the commercial application level, it has made some achievements; also, various countries are tapping the potential of their own energy resources. For some time to come, the oil price will basically remain stable. Though there may still be some fluctuations, the price will not be increased by a great margin. 3) Arms trade. The selling of arms is an important source of revenue for Western countries, including the United States. They all make up their unfavorable trade balances by relying on the arms trade, so as to maintain a certain degree of prosperity in their internal economy. It is expected that the arms trade will continue to develop. 4) There is little possibility that the world will have another war within the next 5 to 10 years. The antagonistic relations between employees and employers in the developed countries will not be so serious in the next few years that they will develop into large-scale conflicts.

In the meantime, the economies of Western developed countries also face some unfavorable factors: 1) The unsolvable issue of unemployment. Some people hold that the reason unemployment is so serious is mainly because of structural unemployment resulting from the readjustment of the economic structure. But this is not an all-sided viewpoint when we analyze the statistical data. Indeed, some workers will be squeezed out in the reduction and transfer of traditional industries. But this group of workers includes two kinds of people: one is the youth, whose unemployment is temporary; they can have other employment opportunities after receiving training in another field; and the other group is 45-year-old workers who have become used to their original profession, are not willing to change to another field, and face difficulties when studying new technology. Many of them prefer to live on unemployment relief funds. But many of them can still be re-employed if they are willing to change to another field. At present, there is an illusion that technological transformation will inevitably bring about mass unemployment. The situation in the United States and Britain is completely different. On the one hand, the new technological revolution brings about structural employment; but, on the other, it creates new employment opportunities. The unemployment rate in the automobile cities and iron and steel cities of the United States is extremely high, particularly among black people, youths, and women. But part of the western part of the country, from San Francisco to Los Angeles, is recruiting workers on a large scale.



Therefore, I believe that the existence of a high unemployment rate is mainly because it is a product of cyclical crisis and recession, brought about by basic contradictions of capitalism. It is unsolvable under the capitalist system. 2) The development of trade protectionism. 3) The debts owed by developing countries are as high as \$800 billion and may soon reach more than \$1,000 billion. This means the developed countries cannot but let things go on as they are. Because the majority of debts owed by developing countries are ultimately shouldered by Western banks, which must solve this problem themselves or ultimately, the burden will become too heavy for the creditor banks to shoulder. For instance, if the United States does not take measures to deal with it, about half of the 20-odd large U.S. banks may close. 4) The high interest rates resulting from huge financial deficits. The prime rate in the United States reached more than 20 percent at its peak before falling back to 1 percent. But the key issue is that though the inflation rate has also come down, the real interest rates remain high, at about 7.5 percent. According to the analysis of Western journals, interest rates may continue to rise. 5) The instability of currency. 6) The low returns on investment which make it difficult to stimulate the enthusiasm of investors. According to a report made early this year, the rate of return on investment for U.S. companies increased a little bit, but not enough to attract the enterprises to invest on a large scale. It is generally believed that such an issue is very difficult to solve. 7) The inherent contradictions of capitalism, that is the contradictions between socialization of production and private ownership (including the relationship of distribution) are unsolvable, so that a cyclic economic crisis is unavoidable.

Based on the above calculations, I believe that the growth of Western economy from now to the end of the 1980's will be slow. There will be neither a great drop in growth nor such "great prosperity" as that in the 1950's and the 1960's, though there is still the possibility of the emergence of small-scale "prosperity."

In brief, the 10-odd years from now will be a period in which: 1) There will be little investment in fixed assets and no large-scale replacement of old machinery; 2) the pace of transforming obsolete technology will be slow for fear of disputes between employers and employees; 3) the inherent contradictions of capitalism make the new technological revolution develop in two directions: on the one hand, the competition forces the development of science and technology to stride forward and, on the other, it hinders the actual application of science and technology. And the latter trend is still very strong. This hinders and limits the comprehensive application of scientific and technological achievements to a certain area, making it difficult to quickly form a large market. Therefore, the sellers' market will remain the major one in the next 10-odd years. To a certain extent, this may be a favorable factor for us in importing new technology.

We should pay attention to the development of Japan. Among the Western countries, Japan should be regarded as a special example. In addition to the above-mentioned favorable factors, Japan also has some unique conditions: 1) Its rate of national savings reaches as high as 18 to 19 percent of its gross national income. This is favorable to allocating funds for developing construction. 2) It has a low unemployment rate and relatively good relations between employers and employees. 3) The government cooperates with non-governmental organizations to negotiate the promotion of industrial development. At the same time, it is rather stable politically. This is undoubtedly an important factor in the successful economic development of Japan since the end of World War II. And these advantages still exist.

4) The whole nation is full of drive in the technological revolution. In particular, it carries out technological transformation more consciously, following the proposal to build the country with technology instead of trade. It has recently begun the expansion of "Tsukuba Science City" in order to make the science city into a science belt. Moreover, its actual application of new technology is better than that in the United States. For example, Japan now has 40,000 robots while the United States has less than 10,000 robots.

Of course, Japan also has unfavorable factors: 1) It lacks natural resources; 2) its basic theory research is backward; 3) it cannot create the environment to attract investment as it faces serious financial crisis; and 4) its brushes with the United States and European countries on trading are becoming more acute. Judging from the overall situation, Japan's economy may be better than other Western countries in the short run. However, under the situation in which the sellers' market is the focus, there will be no great difference in the case of Japan in the long run.

Fifth, the Cycle of Scientific and Technological Development Also Indicates That We Can Try Hard To Catch Up

From invention to application, every item of technology must undergo a very long process. The development of the steam engine spanned about 100 years, while that of the internal-combustion engine took about 50 years. It was shortened to about 30 years after the end of World War II [as published]. At present, development is much quicker, but it still needs a considerable length of time. Such new technology as microelectronics, energy resources, new raw materials, space development and maritime development are still at the research and development stage, except that the development of microelectronics is rather mature. We still have to wait for a while before we can make any new and important breakthrough. The United States and Japan did not really produce microelectronic products until 1971 and 1972 respectively. The industry in both countries is still at the development stage. Though China is still at the research stage in the microelectronics and optical fiber industries, its foundation is quite good. Proceeding from a cycle of scientific development, we still have the potential to reach the world's advanced level through trying hard to catch up over a certain period of time.

Sixth, On What Scale Should We "Catch Up"?

When making a comprehensive survey of the world situation, we can see that the present scientific and technological belt is mainly concentrated in the Pacific region. Americans believe that there are only two technological belts in the world at present: the United States in the West, and Japan in the East. In the U.S. high technology belt, from California to Texas, Boston, New York, and Chicago, centered on Silicon Valley, there are many sophisticated technological research institutes, crowded factories, spaceflight facilities, missile bases, and a good transportation system. At present, Japan is designing a center that will have both sophisticated technological industries and relevant research institutes and universities. Also, there will be highways, new railroads, and air links connected to the center. There will also be industries for applying the new technology along these links. Why do the Western countries stress the high technology belt? Because they believe that this is a group of highly advanced scientific and technological research institutions resulting from the new technological revolution.

The largest scale of new technological development is similar to the comprehensive technological groups (or so-called technological belts) built by the United States and Japan. Besides the United States and Japan, Western Europe has also begun to build its technological belt. Britain already has a comparatively small technological group, while the FRG, France, and Belgium are prepared to jointly establish a comprehensive technological group.



Furthermore, Western European countries presently have a 10-year development plan that focuses on computers. This requires the European Community to develop an effective organization so that various countries can reach a common understanding through negotiations. It seems that the present conditions are not yet ripe, but since the technology in various European countries is relatively developed, it is expected that these countries can achieve their goals after a certain time.

It is still impossible for us to establish such a technological belt within the next 2 to 3 decades. But we must establish a fair-sized research system in several principal areas.

Seventh, a Study of the Situation of New Technological Developments in Various Countries Can Give Us Inspiration

In order to try hard to catch up, we must understand the situation in various countries in the world. Otherwise, we are in no position to talk about "catching up."

The United States and Japan now stand in the forefront of the new technological revolution. When we compare the United States with Japan, we can see that both have strong points and weak points. We can say that the United States has outstripped others while Japan is coming up from behind. Japan now has become the chief competitor of, and poses a threat to the United States. On new scientific and technological matters, the United States imposes rigid limits on Japan. Proceeding from the overall situation, the foundation of scientific research and military technology and the level of comprehensive application in the United States are better than those in Japan. On the other hand, however, the United States is not as advanced as Japan in some principal areas of actual application in production, such as computer hardware, robots, and civilian industries. From now to the turn of this century, Japan's advantages in competition will be mainly in the area of actual application, and in the international market it will remain a threat to the United States.

The basic scientific research in Western Europe is better than that in the United States. After the end of World War II, the United States ranked first and Western Europe ranked second in the world in publicizing their scientific theses. But the ideology of many U.S. theses originates from Western Europe. Therefore, we must not neglect the basic scientific research of Western Europe. A weak point in Western Europe is that its technological popularization and the level of application are rather low, its integration of production and research is not as good as that in the United States, and it takes a conservative attitude toward the mass production of new products. For example, Britain invented computer games in the early 1960's but it did not really use the computer in a comprehensive way. Western Europe will catch up very soon as long as various Western European countries can coordinate well.

An issue that we should pay attention to is that Western Europe imports electronic parts and computers on a large scale from the United States and Japan. Consequently, the development of Western Europe's own computer industry is seriously affected. At present, some Western European countries have formulated plans to develop their electronics industry and to give play to their own advantages. But whether they can achieve this is not yet known.

In the 1950's the Soviet Union attached no importance to the development of science and technology, particularly computers. It once criticized information theory and cybernetics in the 1960's as bourgeois things. As a result, this hindered the development of computers. After the mid-1960's the Soviet Union changed its attitude and began developing the computer, but still did not attach enough importance to it. It was not until the mid-1970's that the Soviet Union realized the development of the United States in this respect. The Soviet Union began to catch up, and it formulated policies that gave priority to the development of new technology, particularly computer technology.



At present, the West attaches great importance to the development in the Soviet Union. The Western countries hold that the Soviet Union has already established an advanced computer system which focuses on the versatile series, micro, and large computers. In addition, it attaches great importance to the automation of production, and has made remarkable achievements in applying computers to production. Hence, the development of the computer has great significance in the changes that have occurred in the Soviet Union's industry. But the Western countries believe that the Soviet Union still faces problems mainly in: 1) The uneven balance between military and civil use; 2) only attaching great importance to the development of technology in large enterprises, while neglecting the technological transformation in medium and small-scale enterprises, as well as light industry; 3) the backwardness of telecommunications and services; and 4) the limited variety and high production cost of microelectronic products, thus affecting the popularization of microelectronic technology.

Eastern Europe is also developing microelectronic technology. But it has made little headway. Though it cooperates and exchanges with the Soviet Union to a certain extent through the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, it seems that the level is not high. Among the Eastern European countries, Hungary is worth paying close attention to. Hungary has developed computers with the aim of competing in the international market, has gained experience and techniques in participating in such competition, and has a full understanding of the information about Western countries. In addition, it has conducted a rather profound study on the automation of factories, offices, and homes in Western countries.

Among the Third World countries, India is worth paying close attention to. Since independence, India has developed rapidly in such areas as industry, science, and technology. Also, it has reached a rather advanced level in such sophisticated technology as aviation, national defense, and the electronics industry. In recent years, India has attached great importance to the research and development of new technology. In particular, it has worked out a 10-year development **for the special development** of computers. In paying attention to supporting the national industry, it tries to produce whatever is possible. Moreover, the number of qualified scientific and technological personnel in India ranks third in the world, in addition to being of rather high quality.

The computer industry in Hong Kong ranks at the top in Southeast Asia, but is mainly an industry of assembling and producing certain kinds of component parts for foreign companies, rather than a basic industry of the region. In future years, Taiwan Province may form a rather complete production system. South Korea has reached a rather advanced level in the area of computer storage. Singapore has advanced the goal of becoming "the information center of Southeast Asia," and it has some computers and robots. But the country has a fundamental weak point in the area of new technology, that is, the new industry and new technology in the country belong to foreign companies. They are subsidiary plants of foreign companies, which lack the ability to design and produce independently. Furthermore, the foundation of the industry is not firm as these products are mainly for export.

Only when we clearly understand the weak points and strong points of ourselves and others, can we know what we should do.

#### Eighth, the Problem of Qualified Personnel When Trying Hard To Catch Up

There are qualified personnel in China who have made inventions and creations in the development of many new technological aspects. And China does not lack wisdom and intelligence in the research and development of new technology. But we do not have sufficiently experienced qualified personnel. In China, there are 80,000 to 100,000 qualified personnel engaged in the computer area (the Soviet Union produces 80,000 graduates specializing in computers in just one year alone).

But the number we have does not match the status of China, and even then, there are many problems when we utilize them. First, the qualified personnel are scattered around. Second, they are not sufficiently equipped. Third, they are underemployed. Of course, this is just a temporary phenomenon. I believe that it will gradually be solved under the correct leadership of the central authorities.

In order to "try hard to catch up," we must make the training of qualified personnel conform to this goal. We must study, and find an early solution to solve contradictions and conform to the situation in such areas as professional readjustment, curriculum, the content of teaching material, means of conducting experiments, the ratio of recruiting students, the improvement of scientific and education level of present workers, keeping abreast of new technological knowledge, and technological training. (to be continued in next issue)

#### GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS SUN YAT-SEN'S LAND POLICY

HK271223 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Wang Sen: "Could the 'Equalization of Land Ownership' Advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen Have Served To Abolish the System of Ownership of Land by Feudal Landlords?"]

[Text] It is generally held that the "equalization of land ownership" advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen would have been able to thoroughly abolish the system of ownership of land by feudal landlords. But this writer has found in the course of study that things are not completely so.

The basic contention of Dr Sun Yat-sen's "equalization of land ownership" is: "It is necessary to reform the socioeconomic structure and appraise and decide the price of land all over the country. The current land price will continue to belong to the original owners, but the increment in price in the process of the social reform after the revolution will belong to the state and be shared by all citizens." ("Selected Works of Dr Sun Yat-sen," Vol 1, p 69) Later, Dr Sun Yat-sen further put forth the methods of "collecting taxes according to prices" and "buying according to prices." The method of "buying according to prices," which was aimed at preventing the landlords from quoting higher or lower prices, was not the main method of Dr Sun Yat-sen in nationalizing the land. The main channels through which he confiscated the land ownership of the landlords were "collecting taxes according to prices" and "turning in to the state the increment in price." If Dr Sun Yat-sen had nationalized the land price, that is, had turned in to the state the ownership of land rent, then he would have abolished the private ownership of land and realized nationalization of land, because "the ownership of land rent is an economic form for realizing the ownership of land." (Marx: "Das Kapital," Vol 3, p 714) However, he only advocated turning in to the state the increment in land prices, that is, to nationalize the increment in land rent after land prices were appraised and decided, and let the original landowners continue to possess the original land price. Could this measure of Dr Sun Yat-sen's have thoroughly destroyed the system of ownership of land by landlords? Obviously, the question of who possesses the original land rent is the key to this understanding, and the correct answer to the question can be acquired only from the method of "collecting taxes according to prices."

We cannot find anything about the expropriation of original land rent from Dr Sun Yat-sen's remarks. He only advocated "collecting taxes according to prices." The following is Dr Sun Yat-sen's exposition on this question. "Today, we are talking about socialism for our country and advocating public ownership of land, hence the two methods of fixing land prices and collecting taxes in accordance with land prices. They are real socialist policies."



"In other words, they mean to carry out an investigation of all the lands that belong to the landlords and make the landlords decide the prices of their lands and report to the government. The state will then collect 1 percent of their quoted prices as taxes." ("Complete Works of Dr Sun Yat-sen," Vol 2, p 120) "As to the land taxes in various countries, generally speaking, they are collected at a rate of 1 percent, that is, if the land price is 100 dollars, then 1 dollar of tax will be levied; if the land price is 100,000 dollars, then 1,000 dollars of tax will be levied. This is popular in various countries. Our method is also based on this tax rate. The land prices are reported by the landlords to the government, and taxes are levied by the government in accordance with the land prices the landlords have reported." ("Selected Works of Dr Sun Yat-sen," Last Vol, p 798) All this clearly tells us:

1. "Collecting taxes according to prices" means to collect taxes according to the original land prices rather than according to the original land rent.
2. "Collecting taxes according to prices" means to levy 1 percent of the land price rather than the total amount of the original land rent.

"To levy 1 percent of the land price" means that the landlords can continue to possess a part of the original land rent. In other words, some land possession rights of the landlord are preserved, because the amount of taxes levied at the rate of 1 percent of the land prices is obviously smaller than the amount of the original land rents. For example, if the price of a piece of land is 200 dollars and the current interest rate of bank deposit is 4 percent, then the land rent should be 8 dollars. However, according to the above-mentioned principle, only 2 dollars of tax will be levied. The principle of "more taxes for expensive land and less taxes for inexpensive land" advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen did not mean the expropriation of the original land rent.

Some people hold that Dr Sun Yat-sen's land nationalization policy was mainly expressed by "turning in to the state the increment in land price." After the revolution, as a result of the continuous progress of productive technology and increase of the land utilization rate, the price of land would naturally be raised by a wide margin, which would be several times, or even several dozen times as high as the previous price. Under such circumstances, the original land price, which was very low compared with the increased price, would become negligible, and the turning over to the state the increment in land price would, in reality, mean the expropriation of the landlords' ownership of land rent and the nationalization of land. In addition, according to Dr Sun Yat-sen's policy of "collecting taxes according to land prices," several percent of the land tax would be levied according to the original land price, after which the landlords could only pay the state's management fees with the land rents they had received. Thus, they would have no prospects for gain and would voluntarily hand over to the state the ownership of land. This viewpoint is reasonable in certain aspects.

However, the people holding this view have neglected the following fact: China was a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country at that time. Its agricultural production was extremely backward, and the feudal mode of production was dominant. Only in some coastal areas where capitalism had been developed to a certain degree did there appear certain capitalist relations of tenancy and the rise in land prices. Therefore, Dr Sun Yat-sen's policy of "turning in to the state the increment in land price" could only be applied in a small number of areas, while in the broad inland areas, only that of "collecting taxes according to land prices" could be applied. The policy of "turning in to the state the increment in land prices" was put forward by Dr Sun Yat-sen in view of the soaring land prices in Europe and the United States which resulted in a wide gap between the rich and the poor and in the poverty of the masses. However, China's national situation was not the same as that of Europe and the United States. Although China's land prices did not soar (except for a small number of areas), the gap between the rich and poor was also very wide. This was because the landlords collected very high rents from the peasants and purchased land from the latter at very low prices.



In view of this, Dr Sun Yat-sen understood that the policy of "turning in to the state the increment in land price" could only be applied in the future, and not at that time. Therefore, he put forward another policy, "collecting taxes according to land prices." Nevertheless, due to the heavy exploitation of the peasants by the feudal landlords, no matter what form the feudalist land rent might take, it generally included all the surplus labor and surplus product of the peasants. Thus, according to Dr Sun Yat-sen's principle of "levying 1 percent of tax in accordance with the land price," the feudal landlords still had a considerable amount of land rent to get after paying taxes.

From the above analysis we can understand that if Dr Sun Yat-sen's concrete plan of "equalization of land ownership" was put into practice, the system of land ownership by feudal landlords could not have been thoroughly destroyed, except for a few areas. Thus, we find a contradictory phenomenon before us: In terms of radicalness, the concrete measures put forth by Dr Sun Yat-sen in his "equalization of land ownership" were not as advanced as his theoretical program. On the one hand, upholding the stand of bourgeois democratic revolution, he strongly advocated the nationalization of land and the abolition of private monopoly of land ownership, while on the other, in real practice, he allowed the landlords to retain some land rents, in other words, admitted a part of the ownership of land by the landlords.

Then, why did Dr Sun Yat-sen not levy taxes in accordance with the original land prices, which were equal to the original land rents? Why did he not abolish with the one action the system of land ownership by the landlords, but instead allowed the existence of some remnants? Is this an expression to show that he came to terms with the landlord? This is a question that merits our further study.

In my opinion, this policy was put forth by Dr Sun Yat-sen in light of the actual situation in his time and in light of the balance of economic strength between ourselves and the enemy. It was a measure of practical significance, neither a fantasy far away from realities, nor a compromise with the landlords.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, although capitalist production relations had developed to a certain extent, the backward feudalist production relations were still dominant. The factories and enterprises having a capitalist nature were mainly concentrated in some coastal areas and large cities in inland areas. In the broad countryside, however, the landlords occupied a vast area of land while many peasants had no land and became tenant peasants of the landlords. For this reason, the strength of the bourgeoisie was not as strong as that of the landlord class at that time both in the economic and political fields. In order to realize the bourgeois revolution, it was necessary to destroy the feudalist land ownership system and confiscate the land of the landlords. Unfortunately, the Chinese bourgeoisie did not have strong enough political and military power to accomplish this task.

What was to be done? Dr. Sun Yat-sen finally found a solution, that is, to expropriate the land ownership of the landlords by economic means. But as the bourgeoisie did not have sufficient funds to buy in all the land of the landlords, he then worked out a plan of "appraising and fixing the price of land" and "turning in to the state the increment in land prices." However, as this plan could only be applied in the future, he further put forward the policies of "collecting taxes according to prices" and "buying in according to prices." The former was more practical than the latter, which needed more funds than the bourgeoisie was able to afford. However, there appeared another question: How much tax should be levied according to this policy? Dr Sun Yat-sen adopted the method of "levying a tax of 1 percent in accordance with the land price," allowing the landlords to retain a certain amount of the original land rent, so as to relax clashes with the landlords and prepare for the gradual expropriation of land owned by the landlords.

This idea was reflected profoundly in Dr Sun Yat-sen's remarks. He said: "Some people said that the principle of the people's livelihood will kill half of the 400 million people and grab the land of the rich. This shows that these people do not understand our policy. They said this without thinking, and we do not care about that." (Ibid, p 78) He also said: "As far as this question is concerned" (referring to equalization of land ownership -- the quoter), the landlords will naturally have a mentality of being afraid. However, when they act in accordance with the KMT's methods, they can feel relieved. If they really understand our methods and principles of "equalization of land ownership," they will not be afraid, because according to our methods, the current land price will continue to belong to the landlords. ["Selected Works of Dr Sun Yat-sen," Last Volume, pp 799-800]

Therefore, the contradiction between the idea of Sun Yat-sen's program of "equalization of land ownership" and his concrete measures was decided by the inherent features of the Chinese bourgeoisie under specific historic conditions. Being the leader of the bourgeois revolutionaries, Dr Sun Yat-sen strongly demanded the overthrow of feudal rule, nationalization of land, and development of capitalism. However, due to the inherent weakness of the bourgeoisie, that is, it was not strong enough in the political and economic fields, he was unable to put forward a concrete plan to thoroughly abolish the ownership of land by the landlords and had to retain some remnants of this system. Nevertheless we must point out that the positive significance of Dr Sun Yat-sen's "equalization of land ownership" should under no circumstances be played down because some remnants of the ownership of land by the landlords were reserved. In China's modern history, Dr Sun Yat-sen was the first to advocate "equalization of land ownership," the nationalization of land, and the development of capitalism. He also put forth a series of plans for all this, which were extremely significant in destroying the feudal rule of the past thousands of years, widening the field of vision of the people, and pushing forward the development of history.

#### LEADERS PHOTOGRAPHED WITH JUDICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

OW300222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Yichen, and other leaders met with representatives of the national judicial administrative work meeting at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 29 August and had pictures taken with them.

#### RESEARCH WORK CONTINUES ON UNDERSEA RESOURCES

OW291214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese oceanographers have discovered large quantities of multi-metal concretions and new fishing grounds during research work on undersea resources, according to the State Bureau of Oceanography here.

A fleet of 165 oceanographic vessels has been in operation and 500 outstanding research results have been made over the past five years on fishery resources, continental shelves, deep seas, temperature, currents, tides, biology, geography and pollution.

— Last year, in an investigation in the north Pacific, large amounts of multimetal concretions were discovered.

One research paper on pollution of Bohai Sea and the Yellow Sea and its evaluation has won an award from the Bureau of Oceanography.

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CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In recent years, China has sent more than 30 scientists to the Antarctic and the Antarctic Ocean to study meteorology, glaciers, geology and ocean organisms.

The study of marine science has provided the country with more food. At present, China has an annual aquatic production of 3.6 million tons -- 6.5 times the 1949 figure.

#### EXPERT CRITICIZES 'POORLY ORGANIZED' TELEVISION

HK260059 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] China's TV programmes need to cater more for their audiences, said Huang Ayuan, a former master of ceremonies in Taiwan.

Huang, who returned to the mainland last year, made the remark in an interview with the Shanghai newspaper WEN HUI BAO. He now works for CCTV (China Central Television).

"Our TV programmes are often dull and poorly organized" Huang said. The reason, he added, is the poor performance of the master of ceremonies and the unclear division of labour among the personnel. For example, a stiff and formal news broadcaster will sometimes be chosen as master of ceremonies of an entertainment programme, which makes the show seem awkward. What is worse is that the programme schedule is not dependable. Many people share Wang's views on this and complain about the changeable programmes. A football fan may turn on his TV to watch a scheduled match and find himself looking at an old lady explaining how to cook.

Therefore, the responsibility of each staff member must be clearly defined and the programme schedule must be fixed so the audience can rely on it.

Huang suggested that personnel be assigned jobs that bring out their potential. And the training of masters of ceremonies should proceed rapidly. A qualified master of ceremonies should, instead of merely conducting the programme, merge with the audience and enjoy the programme together with the viewers. He should be able to sing, dance, act and do whatever is necessary to make the programme as interesting and inviting as possible.

Cooperation with foreign countries should also be encouraged to improve China's TV industry, Huang said. Chinese programmes can benefit greatly from imported technology and foreign capital.

As a Taiwan compatriot, Huang appealed for the establishment of a special TV programme for Taiwan and Hong Kong so that people there can get a glimpse of what is happening on the mainland.

#### PEASANTS BUYING MORE AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS

OW220748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- More and more peasants are buying newspapers for advice on farming and management and information on rural life, according to figures made available to XINHUA today.



Circulation figures show that sales of peasant newspapers have been increasing by about one million copies a year in recent years. There are now more than 200 titles selling a total of 8,539,000 copies, and another 58 agricultural science bulletins have a combined circulation of over six million.

However, the national press cannot fully meet the peasants' demands, and so almost 600 local papers have appeared in recent years in 13 provinces offering information and advice to specialized households.

HAPPY PEASANTS, a four-page weekly paper based in Hebei Province, gives information on efficient methods of production and offers advice on the best markets.

The paper also explains rural policies, and helps peasants to integrate their own interests with those of the collectives and the state. The circulation reached 500,000 last year.

HEILONGJIANG NONGCUN BAO, a provincial paper with a circulation of 460,000 copies, contains a special page featuring new agricultural techniques, superior varieties of crops, good tips and a space for readers' letters.

The paper often invites specialists to rural areas to help peasants solve technical problems on the spot. It has so far received and helped 7,000 peasants with their problems.

Since last year the paper has run training classes in the cultivation of mushrooms and watermelons and the feeding of ducks and martens.

ANHUI GOVERNOR ON PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW280643 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The CPC organization of the Anhui Provincial People's Government held a meeting on 23 August to hear a report on progress in the comparison and examination stage of party rectification. Comrade Wang Yuzhao, governor and secretary of the provincial government party organization, made the report on progress in comparison and examination.

The meeting was attended by prefectural and city administrative commissioners, city mayors, and secretaries of party organizations or committees of departments and bureaus under the provincial government and other units concerned. Comrade Zhou Yifeng, responsible person of the liaison group in Anhui of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and Comrade Shi Junjie, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, also attended the meeting. Comrade Wang Yuzhao first reviewed the progress in party rectification carried out by the provincial government party organization.

In the course of comparison and examination, the provincial government party organization held: In the past year and more since its inauguration, the current provincial government has, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, conscientiously implemented the general political line for developing Anhui's economy formulated by the provincial party committee and, by relying on the people for the whole province and large numbers of cadres and hard work, scored considerable achievements. We have reaped a bumper agricultural harvest, steadily increased industrial production, raised economic results by big margins, and had the best year in financial revenues since liberation. All of these were achieved amidst serious natural calamities and, indeed, did not come easily. Spurred by reform, we made further progress in the first half of this year.

However, measured by the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and by the requirements of the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification, the provincial government party organization has failed to ensure effective leadership over the economic work in the province. The shortcomings and problems are reflected mainly in the following fields:

1. It has failed to take an overall view of Anhui's economic work. Immediately after its establishment, the current provincial government was confronted with a host of tasks: restructuring government administration, improving financial revenues, leading the masses in combatting natural disasters, and providing disaster relief. Therefore, the government's work last year was relatively focused on immediate and specific problems rather than on long-range strategic problems.
2. It has failed to go all to carry out reform and make meticulous arrangements. Despite its firm and positive attitude toward reform, it has faced problems in the following two aspects: First, it has not sufficiently emancipated the mind, completely eliminated the leftist influence, or thoroughly freed itself from its shackles. In simplifying administration and delegating power to lower levels, it has not given up the power that should be delegated to lower administrations. It has also failed to take bold action to open the province to the outside world. Second, it has failed to carefully plan some policies. Although remarkable achievements were made in the first phase of substituting taxes for profit delivery, some localities went so far as to place the new taxation system diametrically opposite the economic responsibility system practiced by some enterprises; some even abolished the responsibility system. In commercial reform it was right, of course, to call for more circulation channels and fewer circulation links and to emphasize that inferior brand goods should not be procured from other places.

However, due to an overemphasis on this requirement, rational circulation of commodities was affected for some time. In restructuring government administration, some readjustments were made in establishing government organizations. Most of these readjustments were reasonable, but some were made in haste.

3. It has failed to do an ideal job in raising economic results. In general, the economic situation in the province is thriving. However, judging by the requirements set by the central authorities and compared with fraternal provinces and municipalities, we still lag considerably behind in our economic work. Although efforts have been made to raise industrial efficiency, economic results are still not ideal. Progress in enterprise consolidation has been slow, technical transformation has not been effectively carried out, and due to financial difficulties, enterprises have been unable to move quickly to import advanced foreign technology.

4. It has failed to pay due attention to building a spiritual civilization.

5. It has failed to overcome bureaucratic attitudes in leadership. Problems in leadership and work method include issuing too many vague and general directions and a lack of concrete guidance; excessive arrangements for tasks and scarce in-depth inspection of the actual situation; and holding too many meetings and publishing too many documents.

In view of the problems discovered in the course of examination, the provincial government party organization formulated the following measures to solve the problems:

1) It is necessary to concentrate efforts on doing a solid job in Anhui's economic work. 2) It is necessary to further eliminate the leftist influence, simplify government administration, and delegate power to lower levels. 3) It is necessary to effectively carry out technical transformation in the existing enterprises and key construction projects and quicken the pace of opening to the outside world. 4) It is necessary to make solid and relentless efforts to carry out various reformative policies. 5) It is necessary to thoroughly overcome the outdated leadership style of giving only vague, general directions.

Comrade Su Hua, vice governor and deputy secretary of the provincial government party organization, read a provincial government document on accelerating urban economic reform in Anhui.

#### XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN MILITIA MEETING

OW290533 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The sixth Fujian provincial militia representative meeting solemnly opened in Fuzhou this morning. The meeting has 606 participants, including representatives of advanced militia collectives, which have done remarkably well in building socialist civilization, spiritually and materially; outstanding militia cadres concurrently serving in People's Armed Forces departments and the party and government, cadres at various levels who have made prominent contributions in coastal defense readiness, maintaining public order and defending the drive for the four modernizations; and representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Armed Police force units in Fujian who are guarding the coastline and are concerned with the militia's growth.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District; and Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou Military Region; attended the opening. Jiang Yonghui, commander of the Fuzhou Military Region, spoke at the opening ceremony. Lu Fuxiang, commander of the provincial Military District, presided. Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered the opening speech.



Ma Xingyuan said: Since the fifth Fujian provincial representative meeting of militia-men was held in 1977, our province's militia-men have taken on a new look and fought under the party's leadership to build socialist material and spiritual civilization and defend the four modernizations' drive. They have undertaken many inspiring exploits. The situation in militia and reserve service work has never been as good as it is today. The purpose of the current meeting is to follow the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 2d Session of the 6th NPC, act in accordance with the new military service law, and display the reform and pioneering spirit to study ways to promote militia and reserve force building in our province and mobilize all the province's militia-men to take an active part in building socialist civilization, both materially and spiritually, and to make new contributions to revitalizing Fujian and defending the four modernizations' drive.

Congratulatory messages were delivered to the meeting by the representatives of the provincial trade union federation, provincial CYL Committee, provincial Women's Federation and provincial Bureau of Public Security.

This afternoon the meeting heard a work report by Lin Zhize, member of the provincial party committee's Standing Committee and political commissar of the provincial Military District. His report was titled "Militiamen Across the Province, To Strive To Revitalize Fujian and Strengthen the Building of a National Defense Reserve Force."

#### SHANDONG CADRE'S SELF-CRITICISM ON 'ULTRALEFTISM'

SK291226 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Sun Baozhu, vice chairman of the provincial government office: "There Was No 'Consistent Correctness' in the 'Great Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] We deeply understand through conscientious study of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party since the Founding of the PRC," adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially through study of the party rectification document and comparison and examination that no "consistent correctness" existed in the "Great Cultural Revolution."

The "Great Cultural Revolution" was wrongly initiated by leaders and used by counter-revolutionary cliques. This was an internal turmoil that brought serious suffering to the party, the country, and the people of all nationalities. It was undertaken under the guidance of a wrong theory of "continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." History has clearly shown that the theory and practice of the "Great Cultural Revolution" were basically divorced from Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and were completely wrong. From the point of view of party-member comrades of the office of the provincial government who did individual comparison and examination in the course of party rectification, we know that the people at that time were influenced by the ultraleftist line and carried out activities under the guidance of a wrong theory of "continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" no matter what personal opinions they held. Their talk and acts went consciously and unconsciously against Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. They damaged political unity, created ideological confusion and organizational paralysis, and brought serious damage to office work and socialist construction. As for me, I have engaged in ideological and political work for a long time. I formerly thought that I held a "conservative point of view and could not bear the sight of "ultraleftist" things. In fact, I was deeply influenced by the "ultraleftist" line during the "Great Cultural Revolution." I was criticized and simultaneously criticized others. So, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the entire country was influenced by the "ultraleftist" line.

Everyone, whatever his experience, was influenced by "leftist" ideology and has to draw lessons. Basically, there is not "consistent correctness." Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang said: The "leftist" influences of the "Great Cultural Revolution" should be judged not by how many, how long, and how deep they were, but by whether or not they existed.

#### JINAN MILITARY REGION LOGISTICS FORUM ENDS

SK300859 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] On 29 August the provincial Military Region logistics work forum ended in Jinan after a 7-day session.

The forum stressed we should consider the spirit of party rectification our guideline and reform our focus, attend to reforming logistics work, expedite the training of talented persons, increase production income, and create a new situation in the region's logistics work.

Leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Rao Shoukun and Bai Bin, attended the forum.

Since the year's start, the whole region has considered party rectification an impetus in prominently carrying out reform in grassroots units. It has paid attention to beneficial results and achieved new progress in all spheres of work. It has achieved breakthroughs and blazed new trails in its major work. In view of weak links in the current logistics work, the forum studied and formulated measures:

1. Attend to reform and enhance the region's ability for modern war, build a modern Army, and reform the following spheres of work in a planned and all-round manner: including training to prepare against war, supply guarantees, professional management, and production operation.
2. Open more avenues for study, expedite the training of logistics personnel, further tap the potential of existing logistics training organs, guide the PLA units to train in-service cadres while expanding the quota of logistics personnel, and train more capable logistics personnel as soon as possible.
3. Broaden the sources of income, reduce expenditures vigorously, and create conditions for subsidizing Army supplies.

#### CHEN GUODONG, OTHERS VISIT SHANGHAI FAIR

OW280318 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The Shanghai municipal autumn trade fair of local collective industries, which closed on 25 August, garnered a total in excess of 300 million yuan in various orders received during the past 5 days since its opening.

Shanghai's local collective industries have developed rapidly this year. Both output value and profits realized, in the period between January and July this year, a 43 percent increase compared with the same period last year. The fair attracted more than 15,000 purchasing agents from all over China, as well as Shanghai, who came to order the nearly 10,000 kinds of products available at the fair. They placed orders for a total of 316 million yuan worth of commodities. This was the highest record for the fair since it was first held.

Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, and other leading comrades visited the fair on the afternoon of 25 August. They frequently stopped to inquire about the functions and prices of new products on display at the fair. They praised the collective industries for their successes in producing low price, good quality household electric appliances by adopting imported new technologies.

GUANGDONG URGES CHECK ON HOUSEHOLD CHARGES

HK250742 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] On 21 August, the provincial People's Government issued a circular urging government at all levels to stop levying various charges on individual industrial and commercial households and to quickly organize to carry out a full-scale check on various charges.

The circular pointed out: Some departments and units currently arbitrarily apportion charges to the lower level under all sorts of pretexts. This situation is very serious. Such a practice is harmful to the policies of the state and the party, as well as the interests of the state and the people. We must resolutely rectify it. For this reason the following stipulations have been worked out:

First, any irrational charge that is levied under any pretext or that has not been approved by the provincial People's Government, but is levied without authorization, should be abolished.

Second, we should check the level of charges approved by the provincial People's Government or stipulated through written notices by various committees, offices, departments, and bureaus. When a government at any level holds a charge that should be revised or abolished because of irrationality, the government could, after discussion, make suggestions and submit them to the provincial People's Government for re-examination.

Third, all charges and their standards that we think worth keeping after carrying out the check should be submitted to the provincial People's Government before the end of September this year for approval on continuous implementation.

Fourth, from now on, except for charges approved by the State Council or by the provincial People's Government, all departments and units are prohibited from making their own decisions on the level of charges, or from levying charges arbitrarily.

OPEN-DOOR POLICY SPURS CHANGES IN GUANGDONG

OW291203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0153 GMT 27 Aug 84

[By reporter Qi Xiu]

[Text] Guangzhou, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- China's policy of opening to the outside world has infused vitality into the economic construction in Guangdong Province. Between 1979 and 1983, the province signed some 32,000 economic contracts of various kinds with 17 countries and regions, with a total of \$4.64 billion in foreign investment, of which \$1.25 billion has already been used. Since the beginning of this year, there has been a new trend of big increases in funds invested by foreign businessmen.

Along the rapid progress in economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries, the economic construction on the good earth in southern Guangdong has entered a thriving "golden age." Economic and technical cooperation projects with foreign countries have been carried out in industry, agriculture, energy, transportation, posts and telecommunications, science and technology, public health, tourism, commerce, and service trade. The 150,000 sets of imported machinery worth \$500 million have upgraded the technical equipment of the electronics, textile, printing, food, pharmaceutical, household electric appliance, and packing materials industries.

Guangdong, which neighbors Hong Kong and Macao, has always enjoyed the reputation of being a "golden coast" because of its fertile Zhu Jiang Delta and Chaozhou-Shantou Plain, developed commodity economy, and long history of contacts with foreign countries.



However, due to the influence of the idea of "closing the country to international contacts, efforts to bring into full play the province's advantages were hampered in the past. Insufficient funds and backward technical equipment were the two main obstacles affecting Guangdong's economic development. In July 1979, the central authorities granted approval to Guangdong to carry out special policies and flexible measures and decided to set up special zones on a trial basis in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou. This policy decision brought about a change for the better in Guangdong's economic construction. Determined to bring into full play the advantage of Guangdong's economic to Hong Kong and Macao and convenient location for contacts with foreign countries, the Guangdong provincial party committee and the provincial government actively strove to use foreign funds and import technology to invigorate the province's economy. By using a vast amount of foreign funds, local retention of foreign exchange, and foreign exchange loans provided by the Bank of China in the past few years, Guangdong Province solved the long-standing problem of insufficient funds that had affected its economic development. Without any state investment, Shenzhen, which was still a small frontier town until 5 years ago, has used \$480 million foreign funds in "stirring up" its economy. Shenzhen today is a new "industrial pearl" of China and possesses a number of modern factories with world advanced levels. Owing to some \$100 million foreign funds, Foshan, one of four major ancient towns in Chinese history, has developed its electronics industry and upgraded its traditional ceramic, silk, and textile industries, thus enabling the ancient Foshan City to become one of the "star cities" among the rapidly developing small and medium-sized cities in China.

The development of Guangzhou, an old industrial base with a long history of light industry, was rather slow because of its old factory buildings and outdated equipment. After the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, the city systematically imported such equipment. In departments of the second light industry alone, one-third of the old equipment has been replaced with new ones, which has increased the production capacity by 60 percent. At the same time, the city has developed such new light industries as plastic products, household electric appliances, watches and clocks, a cannery, and high-speed sewing machines.

The electronics and household electric appliance industries have also developed rapidly provincewide as a result of the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world. Before 1979, Guangdong's electronics industry ranked eighth among all provinces in its output value and profits and could produce only transistor radios and electronic tube black-and-white television sets. In recent years, the province has imported a total of 73 production lines, upgrading the technology of its electronics industry to the international level of the middle and late 1970's and making the output value and profits rank fourth in the country. The newly developed household electric appliance industry now produces over 60 kinds of products, including refrigerators, electric rice cookers, electric kettles, and air conditioners, and leads the same industry in other provinces in terms of its technical level. The Guangzhou refrigerator plant is capable of producing a refrigerator per minute. The total output value and exports of the province's household electric appliances topped other provinces in the country last year. The completion and starting operation of one modern new factory after another and the upgrading of one old enterprise after another have provided Guangdong's industry with the strength to maintain sustained growth. In 1983, the gross industrial output value was 30.57 billion yuan, a 48-fold increase over 1949 and 56.3 percent more than in 1978. Flying swiftly upward, Guangdong will become a "golden coast" in reality as well as in name.

#### GUANGXI MEETING SETS PARTY RECTIFICATION TASKS

HK260317 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpts] On 21 August, the party rectification leadership group of the regional CPC Committee convened a mobilization gathering of the second batch of regional organs carrying out rectification.

Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and deputy head of the leadership group, delivered a mobilization report on behalf of the group. Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and head of the group, and Liu Tianfu, leader of the central party rectification liaison group in Guangxi, also spoke.

In his mobilization report, Comrade Jin Baosheng first summed up the results of party rectification studies in the first batch of units carrying out rectification. He said: Party rectification has developed healthily and produced good results. Rectification in the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee has now entered the stage of comparison and examination. Many departments, commissions, and bureaus are now assessing and accepting the results of the study stage. The party rectification leadership group of the regional CPC Committee has decided that the second batch of regional organs carrying out party rectification will now launch this work in an all-round way. There are 64 units in this batch, including 12 second-level organs.

In his speech, Comrade Wei Chunshu focused on totally negating the Cultural Revolution, implementing the policies on handling problems it has left, and grasping economic work. He said: Although some success was scored in the previous period in studying to make up for the missed lessons in totally negating the Cultural Revolution, it is still necessary to do much work in this respect. There are still some people arguing over the rights and wrongs of the two rebel organizations. This is extremely wrong. In supporting the left, PLA cadres were supporting particular factions, which should be totally negated. In taking part in the two rebel organizations, local cadres too were supporting particular factions, and this was similarly wrong and should be totally negated; people should spontaneously clarify their thinking. Leading cadres who joined the two rebel organizations should conduct more self-criticism during party rectification.

He pointed out: In correcting the guiding ideology for professional work, we must stress solving the problems of shifting the work focus and promoting reforms. We must resolutely implement the principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy.

He said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently explicitly pointed out that the most fundamental task in the socialist stage is to develop the productive forces. Our party rectification is aimed at promoting economic work. Hence, in party rectification study, we must seriously study the government work report of Premier Zhao delivered at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC this year.

Comrade Wei Chunshu pointed out: Whether carrying out party rectification or handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, we must pay great attention to grasping the policies. Remnants of leftism, factionalism, and individualism are the current ideological obstacles to implementing the policies. It is unscientific and inaccurate to talk about relying on those who were suppressed during the Cultural Revolution. This expression must not be used again during party rectification. In carrying out work in future, we must not propose slogans indiscriminately. Only by strictly acting according to the Central Committee's principles and policies can we both solve the problems and stabilize the situation.

Comrade Wei Chunshu gave the following views:

1. Further carry out studies to make up for the missed lessons in totally negating the Cultural Revolution. This is a golden key to opening up the ideology of the cadres, enhancing their awareness and unifying their thinking. The general root of all our problems lies in the Great Cultural Revolution and in the notion that Guangxi had a correct line during the Cultural Revolution. We cannot solve the problems without digging up this root.



In the course of studies for totally negating the Cultural Revolution, the organization must welcome in deeds, not just in words, those comrades who take the initiative to make a clean breast of their problems. As for those comrades who made serious mistakes, as long as they make a clean breast of them and understand them, we should deal with them leniently. We must promptly announce that those comrades who made ordinary mistakes and committed errors are off the hook.

2. We should acknowledge there are two special historical conditions regarding the handling of problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi. The first is acknowledging the special historical condition of the Cultural Revolution in the whole country. The other is acknowledging the special. It will not do just to acknowledge one special historical condition. Hence we must realize that Guangxi was a major disaster area during the Cultural Revolution and take a serious approach in both ideology and organization, avoiding superficialities. We must also pay attention to being particularly cautious in dealing with problems concerning people, otherwise such problems will easily be excessively inflated. As for comrades who made mistakes, we should be a bit strict in dealing with them ideologically but lenient in dealing with them organizationally, as long as they enhance understanding and clearly distinguish between right and wrong. Being a bit strict in ideological handling does not mean we should grab them without letting go and exaggerate things. Our aim is to clarify thinking and unite the comrades.

3. We must attach importance to the guiding ideology for professional work. All sectors and trades must clarify their guiding ideology for professional work. This a major issue, and it is impossible to achieve the goals for endeavor set by the 12th CPC Congress and to transform Guangxi without solving it. We must review our guiding ideology for professional work in light of Premier Zhao's government work report. All sectors and trades must embrace the idea of reform.

#### GUANGXI OLYMPIC ATHLETES RETURN FROM BEIJING

HK291214 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The athletes from our region who took part in the 23d Olympic Games returned to Nanning from Beijing by plane today and received a warm welcome from leaders of the party, government, and Army in the region and Nanning City and the masses of various circles.

When the door of the plane opened, the first to emerge was Li Ning, an athlete of Zhuang nationality of our region, who wore a trim Western suit with three glittering Olympic gold medals on his chest and looked very handsome. Following him was Wu Shude, who also wore a Western suit today with an Olympic gold medal on his chest and glowed with health and radiated vigor. Those who alighted from the plane after Li Ning and Wu Shude were Li Kongzheng, a diver; and other athletes including Chen Yongyan and Huang Qun; jai alai athlete Zhu Juefeng, and water polo athletes (Li Jianming), and (Deng Jun), and (Huang Rong). The athletes of our region made the journey to Los Angeles and rendered great and meritorious service. They were awarded four gold medals, two silver medals and six bronze medals.

Leading comrades of the region and Nanning City including Wei Chunshu, Qin Yingji, Lin Kewu, Wu Keqing, and (Shan Xiameng); and responsible comrades of departments concerned stepped forward to greet the athletes and shook hands with and embraced them. They extended warm congratulations and cordial regards to them and conveyed the gratitude of the 36 million people of all nationalities in Guangxi. Amid the welcoming crowds and accompanied by leading comrades of the region and Nanning City, the athletes of our region went into the reception room of the airport, where Chairman Wei Chunshu delivered the welcoming speech.



## Qiao Xiaoguang Welcomes Athletes

HK300225 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The region CPC Committee and government held a gathering in the Nanning Theater today to enthusiastically welcome the Guangxi athletes returning in triumph from the Olympic Games and present prizes to them. Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in the region Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Huang Rong, Huang Yun, Jin Baosheng, Chen Huiguang, Li Xinliang, and Wang Shaowu, and responsible persons of regional departments concerned and of Nanning City attended the function. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang made a speech.

WUHAN PLA LEADERS SEND PARAGONS TO ARMY SCHOOL

HK250431 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Zhu Boru, a pacesetter in leading from Lei Feng, and (Wang Shuhua), a female model worker in the national activity of studying to invigorate China, will soon leave Wuhan to pursue further studies in an Army institute of higher education. On 22 August Wu Jiyuan, commander of Wuhan PLA Air Force units; (Kang Xinghuo), political commissar; and other leading comrades held a forum with them and said goodbye to them. They also congratulated them and encouraged them to exert themselves in their studies to become a pacesetter and the best model worker in the four modernizations.

Upon learning they will study in an Army higher education institute, Zhu Boru and (Wang Shuhua) became very excited. They said: Every step that we take forward is the result of the party's concern and training. Now the party further supports us and takes good care of us by providing us such a good chance to study. We must live up to the hopes of the public. and shall repay the party and the people with our good academic results.

FULFILLMENT OF YUNNAN ECONOMIC CONTRACTS URGED

HK300551 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Station reporter's letter From Yuxi: "It Is Hoped All Localities Will Resolutely Fulfill Economic Contracts"]

[Text] In January 1983, a supply and marketing cooperative in a suburban area of Huaning County contracted the operation of its hardware store and department store out to its worker, (Gu Weixin). Both parties signed a 1-year contract for the operation. Under the contract, (Gu Weixin) was to deliver 2,500 yuan of net profit within the year to the supply and marketing cooperative. The profit after that delivery, tax, and other charges was to go to (Gu Weixin), regardless of the amount. But since (Gu Weixin) operated the stores properly he had a turnover of more than 97,000 yuan by 7 months after the contract was signed. After deducting tax, bank interest, and the contracted amount of profit delivery, he earned a net profit of more than 2,400 yuan.

Upon realising (Gu Weixin) had earned such a large profit, the supply and marketing cooperative unilaterally repudiated the contract, and only gave him 399.04 yuan as bonus. (Gu Weixin) strongly objected to this practice of not fulfilling the contract, and repeatedly reported the case to the prefectural and country departments concerned. But he was given no answer, and the case remained unsettled.

The reporter's letter says: The practice of the supply and marketing cooperative in a suburban area of Huaning County, that is, unilaterally repudiating the contract, is wrong. I suggest that the departments concerned should help it to fulfill the contract.

## Further Comment

HK300553 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "We Must Safeguard the Legitimate Rights of Contractors"]

[Text] Our reporter has reported in his letter that a supply and marketing cooperative in a suburban area of Huaning County repudiated a contract and harmed the legitimate rights of a contractor. Such cases are worth the departments concerned attaching great importance to and settling seriously.

In the present reform in industrial and commercial enterprises, the implementation of the contracting for economic responsibilities system is a good method that can end the situation of eating from the same big pot, mobilize the initiative of workers, and properly handle the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals. Both signatories to contracts must strictly observe them. In addition, the leading departments at various levels should actively support this reform, so that those people are really skilled, who can operate a business properly, and who know a business well can use their wisdom and ability in managing the enterprises, and so they can play their part in the four modernizations and in increasing social wealth. We must under no circumstances arbitrarily change or repudiate any contract, as the supply and marketing cooperative in a suburban area of Huaning County did. This will not only dampen the initiative of contractors but will also cause ill effects in society.

The law of the PRC on economic contracts stipulates that they are legally binding on all parties. Therefore, any party that arbitrarily changes or repudiates a contract should be held accountable for his action. We hope that the supply and marketing cooperative in a suburban area of Huaning County will immediately rectify its erroneous practice, and vigorously safeguard the seriousness of the law on economic contracts.

YANG RUDAI INSPECTS SICHUAN'S OUTLYING AREAS

OW292329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 25 Aug 84

[By reporter Huang Changlu]

[Excerpts] Chengku, 25 Aug (XINHUA) -- In the course of party rectification, the principal leading cadres of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee visited outlying areas in the province, conducted investigation and study, and worked there, providing guidance for those areas in developing production, overcoming poverty and becoming well-off.

From the middle of July to early August, the leading cadres of the provincial departments concerned, led by the provincial CPC Secretary Yang Rudai and Deputy Secretary and Governor Yang Xizong, separately visited the mountainous regions in eastern Sichuan and Aba and Garze Autonomous Prefectures in western Sichuan, and conducted investigation and study there for almost a month. Since the investigations, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee have understood that the fundamental reasons for the slow economic growth in those areas are their failure to free themselves from the fetters of "left" influence and habitual forces, the failure to ease policy restrictions, and their irrational economic structure.

To tackle the problem, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee have decided, first, to provide those areas with correct guiding thought, and formulate realistic economic development plans. After the investigation, the provincial party committee has decided to adopt more liberal policies in those areas.

## RENMIN RIBAO on Development

HK290625 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by Huang Wenfu: "Sichuan Formulates Measures for Solving Problems on Economic Development in Its Mountain and Minority Areas"]

[Text] Chengdu, 24 Aug -- Since mid-July, Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, Governor Yang Xizong, and several deputy secretaries and vice governors have made separate trips to remote mountain counties in east Sichuan and three national autonomous prefectures to make investigations and studies and help solve problems affecting the overall economic development of these areas. Local cadres and people have praised this as a new trend in the provincial CPC Committee's current party rectification and reformation effort.

The economic development of 19 remote mountain counties in east Sichuan has been relatively slow. Quite a large number of local people live in relatively great poverty. To discover the conditions in remote mountain areas and the main problems facing them, in mid-July Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, led the responsible persons of relevant departments and bureaus to six mountain counties in Fuling Prefecture. They went from household to household and from village to village making spot investigations. Before this, the provincial CPC Committee sent more than a dozen work teams to more than 30 counties in east Sichuan to make investigations and studies. At the end of July, after calling a meeting in the Xiushan Tujia and Miao Autonomous County, Yang Rudai formulated a string of major policies and measures on the development of the remote mountain areas in east Sichuan, which called for, among other things, the large-scale readjustment of the economic structure of the mountain areas; the energetic development of commodity production, the active development of urban and rural collective enterprises, especially village and town enterprises; the training of cadres at various levels on a rotational basis, the acceleration of the training of skilled personnel, and so forth.



In line with the principle of seeking truth from facts, the provincial CPC Committee made the following decision after the investigation: All the mountainous area more than 800 meters above sea level in east Sichuan should be exempted from fulfilling the grain procurement quota, and those precipitous slopes 800 meters below sea level and with at least a 25 degree slope should also be given an appropriate reduction in the grain procurement quota. Thus, the peasants can flexibly give up farming to engage in grass growing and resume afforestation and stockraising.

Yang Xizong, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and governor, Deputy Secretary Feng Yuanwei, Deputy Secretary and Vice Governor Jiang Minkuan, Vice Governor Luo Tongda, and other responsible comrades also successively went far into the midst of the three nationality autonomous prefectures of Garze, Aba, and Liangshan to make investigations and studies. During their more than 20 days of investigation in Garze and Aba, Yang Xizong and Luo Tongda concentrated on solving major problems of policy in regard to animal husbandry, afforestation, training of skilled personnel, and so forth in the nationality areas. During his 21 days of investigation in eight counties and cities in the Daliang mountain area, Feng Yuanwei helped solve the "transportation problem" in remote mountain areas. In Miyi County in Liangshan Prefecture, Jiang Minkuan worked on consolidating efforts to establish three-dimensional [liti 4539 7555] comprehensive agricultural development bases, and paid attention to the comprehensive development of economic animals and crops. This matter has earned the attention of the central department concerned.

During their investigations deep in the midst of remote mountain areas and nationality areas in east Sichuan, the responsible comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee helped people at lower levels there to solve actual problems. Shizhu County, abounding in medicinal herbs, is a main producer of the rhizome Chinese goldthread. In the past the county medicinal herbs company was put under the control of the provincial medicinal herbs company. Economic accounting was a matter of equally sharing in the same "big rice pot." Many contradictions also existed between the two. There was often a tendency to pass the buck. After listening to the reports by the cadres of Shizhu County, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai immediately called the provincial medicinal herbs company. He decided to let the county medicinal herbs company be placed under the control of the county and make major reforms in regard to its management and operations.

#### SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI WELCOMES OLYMPIANS HOME

HK300207 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a celebration banquet yesterday to welcome the province's athletes returning in triumph from the 23d Olympiad. Present were party, government, and Army leading comrades of Sichuan Province and Chengdu City including Yang Rudai, Yang Xizong, Nie Ronggui, Yang Chao, He Haoju, Yang Wanxuan, Kang Zhenhuang, Liu Haiquan, Li Peigen, Xu Chuan, and Jiang Zeting. Yang Xizong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, made a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government.

HEBEI URGES EDUCATION ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK300121 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Carry Out In-Depth Education in Totally Negating the Great Cultural Revolution To Resolutely Eliminate Its Pernicious Influence"]

[Excerpts] At present education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution is being extensively launched in the provincial organs. Some units have grasped this very tightly and already achieved good results. However, a small number of units are content to convey the documents and spend a concentrated period of study, without seriously considering what problems have been solved or what ideological gains scored in this way. The main reason is that they lack sufficient understanding of the goals and significance of this education.

In totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to totally negate the two factions. Some people even now still want to affirm that the faction to which they belonged was correct and the opposing faction was wrong. Some people are still arguing over the rights and wrongs of the two factions. Practice has proven that the main goal of both factions was to pursue the Great Cultural Revolution, and neither of them opposed it. The only correct thing to do is to bring thinking into line with the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

It is also necessary to solve muddled thinking of all kinds in conducting education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Some people say they were obeying orders in undertaking special case work, without asking who was concerned in the case or what were the orders. Some say that they were completely impartial in supporting the left, without asking who was favored in this way. Practice has long proven that supporting the left meant supporting particular factions.

It is necessary to further expose and explain the pernicious influence of the Great Cultural Revolution. For instance, in the course of conducting education in the Great Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to expose, explain, and review anarchism and extensive democracy, together with the demands for power and official posts and the tantrums displayed if these were unattainable. The harm done by such problems must be uprooted to thoroughly eliminate this stubborn illness.

In short, in carrying out in-depth education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to carry out a check in accordance with the six points mentioned by Comrade Xing Chongzhi on 8 August. Units that have not done this well must make up for the missed lesson.

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG PREFECTURE'S GATHERING

HK270932 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The cadres and masses of all nationalities in Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture ceremoniously held a gathering to enthusiastically mark the 30th anniversary of the autonomous prefecture's founding. Today, the seat of Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture -- Changji County -- was astir with jubilant crowds. Early in the morning cadres, workers, peasants, herdsman, and young students of all nationalities in gala dress and with drums and gongs converged over the county central people's square from all directions to attend the gathering there to ceremoniously mark the 30th anniversary of the autonomous prefecture's founding.

Attending the gathering were Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Puncog Wangje, vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee; the delegation of the regional party and government with Qi Guo, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, as the head; the delegation of the Urumqi Military Region with Tan Shanhe, political commissar of the Urumqi Military Region, as head; the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional delegation with Ma Tengai, vice chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government, as the head; the delegation of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps with (Wang Shouchen), deputy commander of the corps, as the head; and the delegations sent by Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture in Gansu, Haixi Mongol-Zang-Kazak Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province, Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture, Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Yanqi Hui Autonomous County, and various municipalities and provinces including Beijing, Jiangsu, Jilin, and Liaoning.

At 1000 (Zhou Huixin), secretary of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee, announced the opening of the gathering. (Ma Chunliang), head of the autonomous prefecture, first delivered a speech. Later, congratulatory telegrams sent from the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the NPC Nationalities Committee, and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission were read at the gathering. Puncog Wangje spoke at the gathering.

Qi Guo, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, also delivered an ebullient speech. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government, and the regional CPPCC Committee, he extended warm seasonal greetings and cordial regards to the 1.16 million people of all nationalities throughout the autonomous prefecture. In his speech he stated: [Begin recording] Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and under the radiant light of the party's policies toward nationalities, let us unite as one, go all out to make our country strong, work hard, open up a path for advance, and do a good job in all aspects of work in Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture so that the economy, production, and people's livelihood in the autonomous prefecture will gradually improve. We must struggle hard to exploit and build Xinjiang and to defend the building of Xinjiang. We must greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region with our achievements. [end recording]

Tan Shanhe, political commissar of the Urumqi Military Region; (Wang Shouchen), deputy commander of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps; and Ma Tengai, vice chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government, also spoke at the gathering.



Forty-eight units, including the delegation of the regional party and government, the delegation of the Urumqi Military Region, the delegation of the East Xinjiang Military District, the delegation of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, the delegation from Beijing Municipality, and Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture gave banners or horizontal inscribed boards to the gathering. A mammoth parade took place after the gathering.

#### XINJIANG MEETING DISCUSSES PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK300301 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the regional CPC Committee yesterday morning convened a gathering of party-member cadres of the first batch of units carrying out party rectification in the region. Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, summed up the situation in party rectification in the previous stage and outlined arrangements for future work and for further weeding out people of three categories. Zhao Jianmin, leader of the Xinjiang Liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, made a speech.

Tomur Dawamat pointed out: Comparison and examination is a key stage in this party rectification. It is essential to do a good job of all work in this stage and ensure it is not done in a superficial way. In this way we can ensure the entire process of party rectification will not be done in a superficial way and can reach its predicted goals.

Comrade Tomur Dawamat stressed: The work of weeding out people of three categories is the key to purifying the organization, and is one of the major hallmarks showing that party rectification has not been done superficially. The region's work of weeding out people of three categories has always been carried out in accordance with the central instructions. It has been done in a resolute, cautious, and healthy way. However, there are also a number of problems in this work in the region. First, the development is uneven. Second, factionalism severely hampers the process of examination. People who made serious mistakes, that is, people of three categories, vigorously stir up factionalism to protect themselves, in a vain attempt to get by under false pretences. We must pay serious attention to this problem.

Tomur Dawamat said: To make still greater progress in the work of weeding out people of three categories, we must currently get a good grasp of the following tasks:

1. Seriously study and resolutely implement the spirit of the relevant Central Committee documents. The party organizations at all levels must do this in conjunction with conveying and implementing the spirit of the second enlarged plenary session of the third regional CPC Committee, and adopt the method of taking action first in the party and then outside it in conveying these documents to the party members and the cadres and masses. It is also necessary to organize them to seriously study and discuss the documents and appreciate their spirit. We should apply the power of the party policies to spur the work of weeding out people of three categories.
2. Seriously conduct education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. The party organizations at all levels should resolutely act in line with the circulars of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and set aside time to conduct education for the party members and the masses in totally negating the Cultural Revolution in theory and practice.
3. Further strengthen leadership over weeding out people of three categories and do a good job in investigation and verification work.

In his speech, Zhao Jianmin said: The units carrying out party rectification must implement in greater depth circular No. 7 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, launch extensive heart-to-heart talks, seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism, and set high standards and strict demands in conducting comparison and examination in each unit. Wang Enmao and Ismail Amat, principal leading comrades of the region, have already conducted comparison and examination. Their attitude was sincere and their examination profound. They have set an example for leaders at all levels. All units carrying out party rectification must vigorously advocate this attitude and strive to create a situation of genuine democracy in which everyone says what is on his mind and dares to squarely face his own shortcomings and errors and also to criticize those of the leading comrades and other comrades.

Zhao Jianmin stressed: It is essential to strengthen leadership and overcome obstacles, to ensure the work of weeding out people of three categories will make still greater progress. The most important points in this work in the region at present are: 1) It is necessary to further conduct in-depth education totally negating the Cultural Revolution and the two factions; 2) it is necessary to strengthen leadership and step up investigation and verification.

YINING-URUMQI AIR ROUTE REOPENS 28 AUG

HK291430 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The Yining-Urumqi scheduled air service, which has been suspended for over 5 months, officially reopened this morning. Ismail Amat, chairman of the region, cut the ribbon at the reopening ceremony for the scheduled service. Tuohuti Shabier, vice chairman of the region, spoke at the ceremony.

The Yining airport was formerly a locally-built airport for small planes. After expansion, a terminal building, some 1,800 square meters in size with local characteristics, has been built and an asphalt and concrete runway built that can be used by medium-sized planes. At present, the principal part of the project has been completed and the construction of the other subsidiary parts is being stepped up.

XINHUA PERSONNEL CHANGES IN HONG KONG NOTED

HK300341 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Aug 84 p 12

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] The Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY is now undergoing a transformation which may make Peking's machinery here more efficient and acceptable. The move not only involves a reshuffle at top and middle levels, but also structural adjustments.

The personnel change is expected to see the appointment of younger, local, better educated and capable people to responsible positions. The structural adjustment will streamline the operation of the branch.

Latest information suggests the moves may have greater significance than first thought. An SCMP source said yesterday people will find some surprises when the NCNA makes known its overall change. An announcement is expected soon.

Added to the list of vice directors of the office who are expected to be posted back to China is Mr Qi Feng, who has served in the branch for 28 years. It is understood that Mr Qi, who is in his 60s, will leave Hong Kong at the end of the year. Mr Qi is an old local hand. He was a guerilla commander in Shumchun before 1949. The other vice-directors who will leave the territory are believed to include Mr Cao Weilin and Mr Luo Keming and Ye Feng.

Despite the fact that the No 2 man of the Chinese hierarchy in Macau, Mr Zheng Hua, has been appointed a vice-director and another is likely to come from Canton, the number of vice-directors will be fewer following the departure of the veterans. And the post of the second director, which is now held by Mr Li Jusheng, will be abolished after his retirement later this year.

Mr Li, who is a member of the Chinese negotiating team on Hong Kong's future, is strongly tipped to become a member of the Sino-British joint liaison group on Hong Kong.

However, a new post has recently been created to compensate for the decrease in the leading officials: assistant to director, Mr Xu Jiatun. It is understood that two local-recruited employees of the branch have recently been promoted to the post of assistant to director. They are Mr Wang Rudeng and Miss Chen Feng-ying, both in their early 40s who have worked a long time with the branch.

Mr Wang yesterday attended a banquet by China Resources in honour of the visiting Mr Deng Pufang, the son of Chinese top leader Mr Deng Xiaoping. The exact ranking and responsibilities of the post of assistant to director is not yet known.

Besides, some other locally-recruited employees have also been promoted recently to senior positions. It is understood that a number of them have been elevated to the position of vice chief editor. Young, capable and well educated people may also be recruited from outside to the NCNA to hold responsible positions. They may include university degree holders.

It is believed that the reshuffle and structural adjustment in the local branch of the NCNA was one of the topics in special meetings attended by Chinese officials from Peking and Hong Kong earlier this year. The officials discussed the implementation of policies to suit local conditions and future structural changes for Hong Kong.



I. 30 Aug 84

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CHINA  
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

The recent moves of the NCNA here, according to some political analysts, are to improve the efficiency and image -- making it more acceptable to Hong Kong people.

According to the analysts, even Mr Li Chuwen, a rising star in the local Chinese hierarchy, is a transitional figure because of his age. Mr Li is expected to become the No 2 man in the local branch of the NCNA after Mr Li Jusheng's retirement. Mr Li came from Shanghai and is believed to be in his late 60s.

The analysts said Peking wants to prepare a new generation of local officials who are able to work until 1997 and beyond to enable a smooth transition. Meanwhile, it is learned that employees of the NCNA here have been requested to dress in uniforms when they are on duty. The idea, it is understood, is to make the employees look formal.

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